

20TH CENTURY CANADA

AGRICULTURE
MINERALS
FORESTRY



STACKING WHEAT



THRESHING FROM THE STOOK

INFORMATION AND ADVICE

CAN BE FREELY OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING

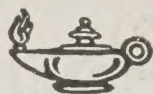
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Twentieth Century Canada

AND ATLAS OF

Western Canada

1906

For the Guidance of Intending Settlers—Its
Resources and Development, with maps of

The Dominion of Canada, Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan,
Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, The Maritime Provinces,
British Columbia and North America.

ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF
HON. FRANK OLIVER, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
OTTAWA, CANADA

Twentieth Century Canada

"GRAIN STACKS READY FOR THE THRESHER"

With the exception of Alaska, Newfoundland, and the Danish colony of Greenland, the Dominion of Canada includes the whole of the North American continent north of the United States. The southern boundary is a line drawn along the 49th parallel of latitude on the west, the 45th parallel of latitude on the east, and the Great Lakes in the centre.

Canada has an area of 3,750,000 square miles, is almost as large as Europe, and nearly twice the size of India. It makes up one-third of the British Empire. It stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and is therefore almost 3,000 miles wide, with an extent, from south to north, of upwards of 1,500 miles.

COMPARATIVE AREA.

COUNTRY	Sq. Miles	Population	Persons to Sq. Mile
Canada.....	3,745,574	46,256,931	1.7
United States.....	*3,739,934	85,431,631	21
Australasia.....	3,077,377	4,880,852	1.6
India.....	1,766,642	291,361,056	170
Great Britain and Ireland.....	121,371	41,605,220	343
England and Wales.....	58,231	32,526,075	558
Scotland.....	29,820	4,472,000	150

*This includes Alaska, 590,884 square miles; Hawaii, 6,449 square miles, and the Philippine Islands, 119,542 square miles.

†Estimated by Census Department, Ottawa.

CONFEDERATION.

In 1867, when there were three and one-half million people settled in Canada, the four Provinces now known as Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia united to form a confederation which is called the Dominion of Canada. It was also provided that other portions of British North America might unite with Canada. The Dominion adopted the same form of government as exists in the motherland. There is a Governor-General appointed by the King to represent him, two Houses of Parliament, and a Cabinet. As each Province has a Legislature of its own to manage its local affairs, it is just as if England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland had separate Parliaments, in addition to that at Westminster.

FULL RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

In Canada all religious denominations are on an equality, and complete religious liberty prevails. Canadians of French descent are almost all members of the Roman Catholic Church, which has, on this account, more communicants than any other religious denomination in Canada. Among Canadians not of French descent, the Methodists are the strongest in numbers; the Presbyterians come next, the Roman Catholics third, the Church of England fourth, and the Baptists fifth.

In Manitoba and the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, owing to the large number of Scotch settlers, the Presbyterians are most numerous, constituting 21 per cent. of the population, the Methodists ranking next with nearly 17 per cent., and the Church of England third with 16 per cent.; 83 per cent. of the population in the West is Protestant.

There are no church rates or taxes, except in Quebec, where the Roman Catholic Church has a qualified right in this respect over its own members.

MANY NEW SETTLERS.

During the past few years thousands of new settlers have been coming into the country, some to establish industries, but the great majority to take up land and become farmers. During the twelve months ending June 30, 1905, there were 146,266 new settlers; of these 43,543 came from the United States, and 65,359 from Great Britain and her colonies. Bearing in mind how large Canada is, it is manifest that the country can give homes to many times these numbers. There is room for a hundred million inhabitants, and the resources are so great that no one can say how large the population will be fifty years hence.

Climate of Canada

The most southerly part of the Province of Ontario is as far south as Rome, while the most northerly part of Manitoba lies opposite Liverpool. Just as Rome and Liverpool, lying in different latitudes, have diversity of climate, so in Canada, it is clear that there will be several climates. Even some of the provinces are so large that the same rule applies.

In the Provinces near the ocean, both on the western and on the eastern side, the climate is mild and moist; the western coast being milder and having more rain than the Atlantic. The summers are warm. The summer temperature (June, July, and August) of all Canada, other than the north-east and north coast, is warmer than that of England. The summer nights, however, are pleasantly cool. The winters are cold, but the air is dry, exhilarating, and healthful.

LONG DAYLIGHT AND BRIGHT SKIES.

Canada has more sunshine than Europe. It is a country of bright skies, and when summer comes, with its long, sunny days, the grains ripen quickly. On the western prairie there are, on the average, two hours more of sunlight each day during summer than in England. In England, for example, there is sunshine only for one-quarter to a little over one-third of the time; England's highest average is Canada's lowest.

MODIFYING INFLUENCES.

British Columbia has the mildest climate in the Dominion. This is because of the warm current of water flowing across the Pacific from Japan. The Province is protected also from the east winds by the Rocky Mountains. The north and northeast coasts, on the other hand, are the coldest. Farther to the south, from the Atlantic to Manitoba, it is mild and moist. One of the great influences on the climate of this part of Canada is the immense area of inland waters. In the western territories there is less rain than in the east, but as it rains very little in winter, most of the precipita-

tion being in spring and autumn, when needed for agricultural purposes, the difference is not so marked after all. The coolness of the prairie night, after the hot summer day, causes heavy dews. These, to a certain extent, protect the grain from the effects of drouth, even in the driest seasons. They also produce a rich growth of prairie grass, making the climate peculiarly favorable on this last account for the stock farmer. In Alberta the warm, dry Chinook winds from the Pacific greatly modify the cold of winter by raising the temperature to 50° and 60° F., causing the snow to disappear as if by magic.

SEASONS IN THE WEST.

Summer in the West comes toward the end of May. Then the farmer, whose seed has already been sown, breaks fresh ground or works over the fallow land. In August the harvests must be gathered in. The autumn is one of the most delightful seasons, extending into November. The farmer now does his ploughing against the spring thaw (which comes in April), markets his grain, and enjoys a little well-earned leisure. In April it is spring, the alders and willows in the valleys are in bloom, and the seeding must be done as soon as the sun has softened the surface of the soil. Almost before the farmer has completed his preparations it is again summer, and soon the hum of the grain thresher is heard in the land.

DRY ATMOSPHERE.

During the winter warm woolen clothing is necessary. Because of the dryness of the inland climate the cold is much less noticeable than a stranger might expect. Less snow falls on the prairies than in the East, and on account of the dryness of the air, it brushes off one's coat like dust.

Everywhere the appearance of snow is hailed as seasonable and beneficial. Sleighing parties of pleasure are arranged for the period of full moon, and the sound of the sleigh bells is a merry one. The snow protects the autumn-sown wheat from the frost, aids the lumberman in drawing his timber from the forest, and also the farmer in hauling his produce to market, and so contributes alike to business and to pleasure.

The climate and soil of Canada are such that the country produces a great variety of grains and fruits.

Agriculture in Canada

In Canada, while manufactures are very important, agriculture gives employment to a larger number of people than any other industry. In the early years of Canada's history, farming was carried on only in the southeastern portion of British North America—Ontario, Quebec, and what are now the maritime Provinces. Gradually, however, the country farther west and northwest was opened up by roads and railways, the forests were cut away, and the agricultural area was widely extended. A few years ago (1885), when the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed, practically the whole of the northwestern portion of the Dominion was thrown open to settlement. No fewer than 30,819 homesteads were taken up in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta during the year ending June 30, 1905, an increase over the previous fiscal year of 4,746.

FREE FARMS.

It is difficult for those living where all land is occupied, and sold only for a high price, to understand that some of the best farming land on the continent of America is to be had almost for the asking by anyone who wishes to cultivate it. The settlement of these lands is heartily encouraged by the Government, because a fertile soil and great natural

resources are of no service unless people are there to cultivate and develop them. Of course, it is also important to get a good class of settlers.

Anyone who will cultivate the land in the West can get a farm of 160 acres free; while in Northern Ontario and Quebec he can procure one on nominal terms, in some instances without any cost. He can also buy land from railway and other corporations at a low figure.

CANADIANS OWN THEIR OWN FARMS.

In Canada, because land is procured so easily, nearly all the farmers (87 per cent) own their holdings, and any capable farm labourer, if he chooses to exert himself for a few years, may himself become an owner. During the last few years, the large harvests of the Canadian farmers have been attracting great attention in Europe and in the United States. Tens of thousands of settlers are pouring in every year to take up the new land, chiefly in the great West, while many go to Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec. Railway companies are extending the railways and planning new lines.

Besides wheat, there are grown in the Dominion, oats, barley, pease, beans, corn (maize), buckwheat, rye, potatoes and other root crops, hay and hops. Tobacco, flax, and beet-root are also widely cultivated in Ontario, Quebec, and the West. Much fruit is raised. Nova Scotia has been famous for its apples for many years. In fact, in all settled districts of Canada east of the Great Lakes and west of the Rocky Mountains, apples of fine flavour are grown. In areas containing hundreds of square miles, pears, peaches, and grapes are grown in the open air. Small fruits, such as plums, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, and gooseberries, also grow plentifully. Apples and pears are the chief fruits exported, though within the last few years the railways and steamship lines have introduced cold storage, so that it is now possible to make shipments of other fruits to Europe.

DAIRYING AND LIVE STOCK.

In Eastern Canada dairying receives a deal of attention. Many farmers grow grain only to feed cattle. In all the well-settled portions there are cheese and butter factories to which almost every producer sends milk. In the West dairying has been carried on with considerable success for some time. Canada supplies the home consumption of butter and cheese and has a surplus of 34,200,000 pounds of butter and 229,100,000 pounds of cheese to ship to the mother country every year.

Stock farming is growing rapidly in the East, and in the West there are very many extensive horse and cattle ranches. Western farmers for many years devoted all their attention to wheat-growing, but of late years have also engaged in stock-raising. Canadian live stock has a high reputation. At the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, for example, Canadian cattle took 462 prizes out of 1,187 awarded.

At the Pan American Exposition in 1901, Canada took eleven prizes in cattle to nine by the United States; six in sheep to seven by the United States; four in swine to one by the United States; the medal for the best mare, any breed; also two other medals. The only gold medal for cheese came to Canada also.

At the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, Ontario won the "grand prize" for the Horticultural display. Canada's grain, grasses, and forestry all took "grand prizes"; cheese took two gold medals; flour three diplomas; other mill products six gold medals, three silver, and the "grand prize"; fruits a gold medal and "grand prize." In proportion to number

of exhibits, the highest awards in horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry also came this way.

Last year 1905, the West alone produced about 70,000,000 bushels of wheat for export, equal to one-half of Great Britain's importation.

The American who crosses from the States into Canada finds little or nothing to remind him that he has passed from a Republic to a Monarchy, or the Colony of a Monarchy. He is hampered by no more numerous restrictions, if anything, by less. The things by which men are rated are the same—honesty, ability, and willingness to work hard.

In order to protect stock-breeders from the introduction of disease among cattle, all stock imported into Canada is inspected by Government veterinarians.

THE PRAIRIES OF WESTERN CANADA.

On most of the prairies there are no trees to be cleared away; thus the area under cultivation increases very rapidly. The settler with a gang-plough and two yoke of oxen can break up a quarter-section (160 acres) during five spring and summer months. He does this simply by turning a very thin sod with the plough, then backsetting and harrowing. This operation costs between \$3.50 and \$4.00 per acre, but sometimes a rougher and quicker system of breaking land is followed. The soil is an exceedingly rich black mould, of varying depth, with clay beneath, which holds the moisture.

Most of this western country, especially the southern portion, is rolling, treeless prairie. These prairies are covered with coarse, rich grass growing in tufts, with shrubs and small trees scattered grove-like here and there over their surface, thus giving many portions a park-like appearance. In the northern sections and in the river valleys there are vast regions that are heavily wooded. Some of the lakes and rivers in all districts are skirted with a growth of timber that is very useful to the settlers for fuel. Along the slope of the Rocky Mountains, also, this wooded condition exists. The land in the southwestern portion is at present most suitable for grazing, but under irrigation, now being introduced on a large scale, develops wonderful fertility. The growing of winter (or fall) wheat is meeting with considerable success.

A USEFUL SIZED FARM.

Some farmers urge that a half-section (320 acres) is a better size than a quarter-section, in that it allows enough land for a man and his family to work, leaving a considerable portion to be summer-fallowed. Many work their land year after year without summer fallowing, and find the crops satisfactory. The theory is that the frost of winter helps to preserve the soil by preventing the nitrates from being leached away.

The moment the crop is harvested the land is ploughed again, so that with the earliest April warmth seeding may begin. Nowhere else does the first fortnight of spring count for so much. Farmers sow when barely an inch or two of ground is sufficiently thawed to allow the seed to be covered, and the hot sun forces on the grain with great rapidity. The later-escaping frost serves the purpose of rainfall in spring in promoting vegetation.

THRESHING IN WESTERN CANADA.

In the West great threshing gangs, with their huge threshing machines, traverse the country from farm to farm. Many of the farmers find it necessary, owing to the size of the crops, to own their own machines. As the hum of the threshing machine begins the scene is a lively one. Every man has his appointed place, and the stacks grow rapidly smaller as the pile of straw heaps up and the bags

are filled with bright, clean grain. As soon as threshing is over, the farmer hauls his grain to the nearest railway station, where it is graded and stored in the elevators for shipment over the railway. Sometimes he prefers to hold his grain for a "rise" in the price, but this is a risky bit of speculation in which only those who are well established can indulge.

RESULTS FOR THE FARMER.

The average yield of wheat in the West during fourteen years has been 20 bushels per acre, the highest yearly average being nearly 28 bushels. In individual cases as high as 40 and 45 bushels per acre have been recorded. At the Government Experimental Farms, where more labor is expended on the land, the yield is much larger. The quality of the western wheat must also be taken into account. Tests made recently by three London bakers showed that this wheat has about 10 per cent more albuminoids than the best European brands; and that 100 pounds of Canadian flour make more bread of excellent quality than the same weight of any other flour imported into Great Britain.

To grow a bushel of wheat costs the Western farmer about 35 cents. All he sells it for above this is clear gain. The average price for years has been 68 cents, though it has varied in 25 years from 45 cents to \$1.25 a bushel.

RANCHING.

The ranching country of Canada is chiefly in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan. The ranches vary in size from 1,000 to 20,000 acres and over. Further reference to it is made in the sections of this pamphlet dealing with these districts. Shipments are made to the mining districts of British Columbia, to Eastern Canada, the United States, and England.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

The immense crops of the West must be stored up for gradual shipment to Europe. There are at present 1,018 elevators west of Lake Superior, with a total capacity of 28,768,030 bushels, representing an investment of close upon \$55,000,000. To the east are others with a capacity of another 18,500,000 bushels, while several more are being built at Montreal and other places. The largest is the Canadian Northern tile tank elevator at Port Arthur, on Lake Superior. It holds 6,500,000 bushels.

MIXED FARMING.

Mixed farming includes the raising of grain, root crops, cattle and other stock, and dairying. Requiring more labor, it can develop only as the population increases. Mixed farming is being carried on in Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Valley, and Northern Alberta. The dairy produce of Manitoba alone for 1904 is valued at \$768,457.38. Beet roots are being successfully cultivated in Southern Alberta, and the sugar industry at Raymond is in a prosperous condition.

LIFE SAFE AS IN ANY COUNTRY.

By reason of the superior organization of Canadian justice, the Canadian West affords every immigrant all the social security to which he has been accustomed at home.

The Canadian West offers especial advantages to the man of moderate means and also to the poor man. Thousands of settlers have come from the United States and from Eastern Canada, and with their knowledge of the new world conditions, they rarely make serious mistakes.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION BUREAUS.

For the convenience of the new settler the Government has established bureaus, from which information is freely given, and has issued many valuable pamphlets giving in-

struction and advice to the new settler. The Government also maintains experimental farms which give free grain for seed and answer any enquiries addressed to them.

Any sturdy immigrant should, with a little care and perseverance, soon succeed in getting his land under crop. To support himself during the first period of settlement, and to buy a plough, oxen, and other equipment, he should have a little capital, though some settlers first hire out as farm labourers, and then take up land as they become familiar with the country.

Instruction in Agriculture

The Government of Canada pays careful attention to agriculture, sending expert advice to the farmers through bulletins and by letter, when asked, and carrying on various farming experiments in different parts of the Dominion. This system is the most thorough of its kind. There is a Dominion Department of Agriculture and there are also, in all the Provinces, Ministers or Secretaries of Agriculture, who look after the varied interests of the farming community.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The work done by the five Dominion experimental farms is of great value and interest. The central farm is located at Ottawa; two are in the Northwest (at Brandon and Indian Head); one at Agassiz, British Columbia; and one at Nappan, Nova Scotia. Specialists carry on experiments in all branches of agriculture, the results being published in bulletin form. During the last few years seeds and specimens have been sent out through the mails to about 200,000 farmers.

In addition, there are held annually, in almost every part of Canada, agricultural fairs, at which the products grown by the farmer are shown, addresses are given, and prizes awarded.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT INDIAN HEAD FOR SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

SPRING WHEAT				
Name of Variety		Length of Straw	Yield per Acre.	Weight per bush.
Red Fife.....	{ 4 days earlier than RedFife 4 days earlier than RedFife	{ Averages between 45 inches and 55 inches	42 bu. 5 lbs.	Average 62½ lbs.
Alpha.....			40 bu. 23 lbs.	for 8 years 54½ lbs.
Preston..			43 bu. 34 lbs.	for 7 years 63½ lbs. for 8 years
OATS—AVERAGE FOR SEVEN YEARS				
Abundance.....	{ Between 45 in. and 55 in.	{ 93 bu. 11 lbs. 87 bu. 22 lbs. 88 bu. 27 lbs.	38¾ lbs.	
Golden Beauty.....			40 lbs.	
Banner			39¾ lbs.	
BARLEY—AVERAGE FOR SEVEN YEARS				
Mensury.....	{ Average from 30 in. to 35 in.	{ 53 bu. 30 lbs. 53 bu. 23 lbs. 57 bu. 4 lbs.	49¾ lbs.	
Remin's Improved.....			52 lbs.	
Trooper			52 lbs.	

POTATOES.

American Wonder.....	Average for 8 years Average for 7 years	429 bu. 10 lbs.	Long, oval, white
Carmen No. 1		392 bu. 3 lbs.	Oval, white
Burnaby Seedling.....		365 bu. 39 lbs.	Long, flat, pink

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

In Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba there are special agricultural schools. Dairy schools have been established in most of the Provinces, and there are also many farmers' institutes; live-stock, fruit-growers', agricultural, and horticultural associations; and traveling dairies, all assisted by the several Provinces. Valuable practical experiments are carried on, and the results distributed in Government reports and special bulletins to all who apply.

The largest agricultural school is the Ontario Agricultural

College at Guelph, Ontario, founded in 1874. It has a large staff of experts and gives a splendid course of training in all branches of agriculture. A short course lasts for two years, and is intended to prepare young men for life on the farm. A student may remain a third year and go up for the examination for the degree of Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture (B. S. A.). This admirable college is known throughout America and abroad.

FREE SCHOOLS.

In Canada every boy and girl may go to an elementary school free of all charge for tuition fees. Every Province provides generously for schools. In the West a school district may comprise an area of not more than twenty-five square miles and must contain a school population—children between the ages of five and twenty—of not fewer than ten.

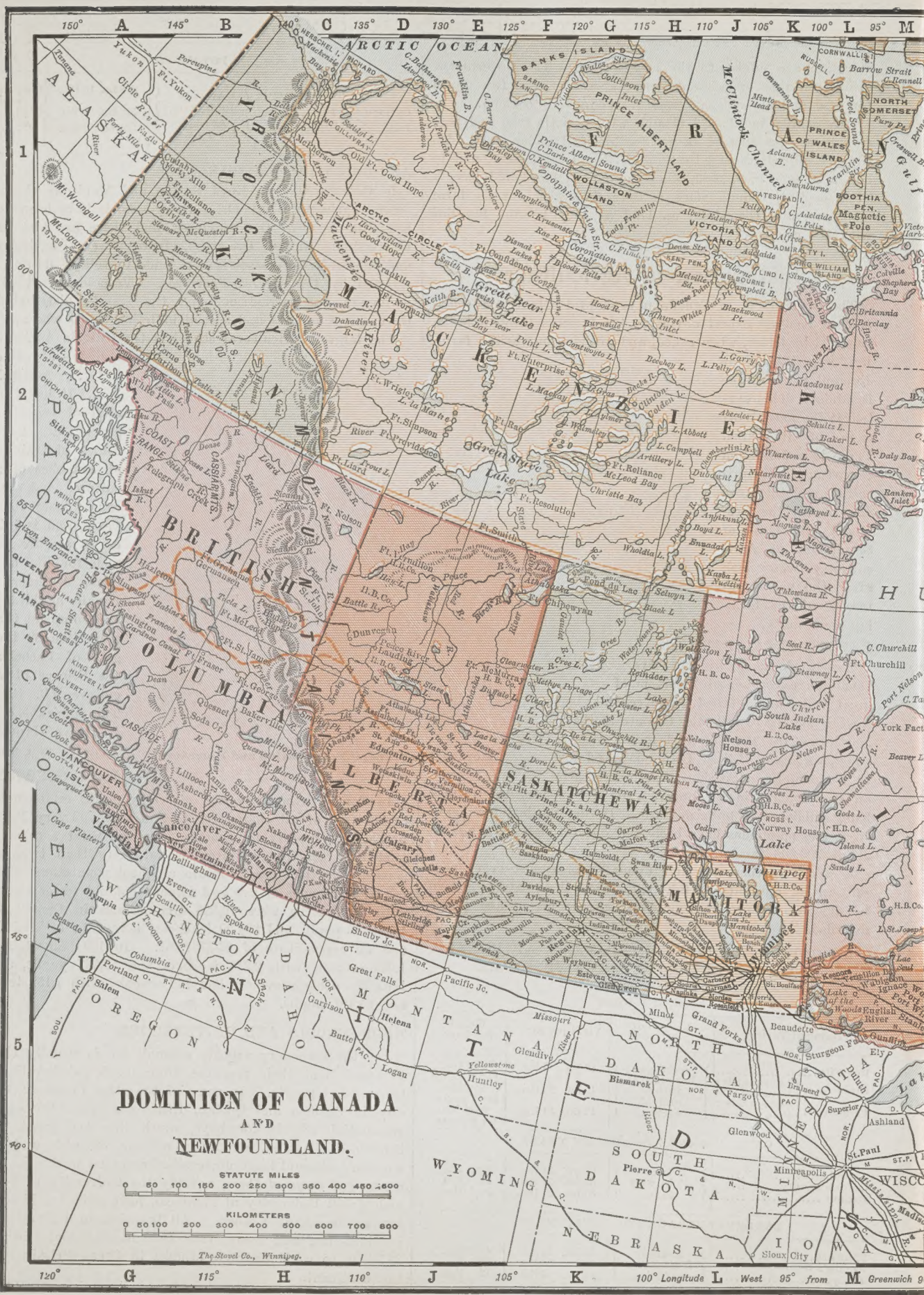
In 1902 there were 19,386 free schools in Canada, with 1,096,632 pupils and 28,699 teachers; a revenue of \$11,790,320, and an expenditure of \$10,787,957. In 1904 Manitoba had 1,663 schools, with 2,218 teachers and 58,547 pupils, and in 1903 the other provinces had 743 schools, with 1,152 teachers and 33,191 pupils.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES.

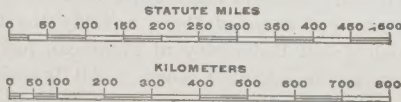
For the secondary schools a small fee is usually charged to supplement their revenues from municipal taxation and Government grants. In some of the older Provinces, especially in Ontario and Quebec, there are a number of large residential schools for boys, much like the great Public Schools of England, and many colleges for girls and young women. Several large universities carry on work of a higher grade, and some of them, notably the University of Toronto and McGill University of Montreal, have gained a high reputation for scientific work. All branches of instruction are provided for, and every year Canadian students cross the Atlantic to continue their studies in Great Britain and on the continent.



Morden, Manitoba, C.P.R. Station and Elevators



**DOMINION OF CANADA
AND
NEWFOUNDLAND.**



The Stovel Co., Winnipeg.



WESTERN CANADA

Ordinary common sense prompts the idea that in a country over one thousand miles in length and nearly five hundred in width there will be found many different conditions of climate, soil, and topography. This is the case in Western Canada, and while, in a general way, there may be dissimilarities, yet there is uniformity in the one essential that all parts offer inducements, according to the desire of the settler.

For the sake of clearness, it is well to bear in mind that Western Canada referred to as such in these pages comprises the Province of Manitoba and the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Some of the northern Districts might be included, but these are in a measure inaccessible to settlement at the present time, it is not thought desirable to deal with them further than by passing reference. It will suffice to state that even in these northern Districts excellent yields of grain have been produced and successfully harvested—striking collateral evidence of the favourable climatic conditions in the Districts farther south.



Homestead Near Roland, Man.

The Province of Manitoba

Manitoba was the sphere of the pioneering efforts in Western Canada's immigration, and its people may be proud of what it has accomplished by way of example for the country to the west, where equal success is rewarding the efforts of the tillers of the soil. It is only thirty-six years since the Province had only 17,000 inhabitants. To-day its population exceeds 450,000. In 1870, when Manitoba entered the Confederation, its agricultural production found no place in the records. In 1881 it was credited as producing 1,000,000 bushels of wheat on an acreage of 51,300, and 1,270,268 bushels of oats. The acreage of Manitoba under crop in 1902 was 3,189,015; 2,039,940 of which was in wheat, producing a yield of about 53,000,000 bushels. Correspondingly large increases were seen in oats, barley, flax, roots, and potatoes. The acreage under crop in 1903 was 3,757,173, with 2,442,873 acres in wheat. The average wheat yield per acre in 1903 was 16.42 bushels, about ten bushels less per acre than in the previous year, but the higher price made

the crop of 1903 as profitable as that of 1902. The acreage in wheat in 1904 was 2,412,235, with a yield of 39,162,458 bushels, an average of 16.52. In 1905, the acreage was 2,643,588. The yield at twenty-seven points varied from fifteen to thirty-five bushels and made 21.07 as a general average, making a total yield of 55,761,416 bushels. On the 432,298 acres of barley there was a total crop of 14,064,025. With wheat at 60c., oats at 40c., and barley at 50c., these crops made \$58,682,471 for the 45,000 farmers, or \$1,300 each.

The rapid expansion of the Province is mirrored in these figures.

There was also a satisfactory growth of the dairying industry, and increasing interest was manifested in mixed farming, largely due to the growth in population.

It is worthy of note that, during the winter of 1902-03, 13,986 head of cattle were fattened, and that the number of milch cows in the Province was 126,846. The

large number of milch cows is attributable to the growing interest taken in dairying, which has proved to be wonderfully profitable. The dairy produce for 1904 was valued at

\$768,457.38, and that of 1905 \$896,937.64, the cheese output being \$127,346.41, and the butter \$769,591.15.

A gentleman thoroughly conversant with conditions in Manitoba for many years recently said:

"The rich soil and favourable climatic conditions are here as a bank account, upon which present farmers in the Province are not yet drawing more than a portion of the interest accruing from year to year. Only when 20,000,000 acres of our heritage are actually cropped shall we realize what the account to our credit is; 4,000,000 acres are now under cultivation. These lands can still be purchased at from \$5 to \$40 an acre. Resident farmers, whose lands are valued to-day at from \$15 to \$40 an acre, are realizing a revenue from the same equal to 7 per cent on an investment of more than double this value."

THE CITY OF WINNIPEG.

Probably no better idea of the prosperity of the country can be obtained than may be gained by a visit to the city of Winnipeg, to which it seems impossible for writers to do justice in ordinary terms of praise. This capital, often spoken of as the "Chicago of Canada," certainly occupies a prominent position amongst the cities of the continent. It is practically the gateway of the West, and a metropolis of



Plowing Near an Unthreshed Field

over 115,000 inhabitants—in all respects a city of magnificent promise, and gives evidence of a strong and strenuous life. In commercial possibilities Winnipeg is great. It has electric railways, wide streets, well-kept boulevards, fine pavements, and the best of other improvements. During 1904 about \$10,000,000 worth of buildings were erected, while the records of 1905 show upwards of \$11,000,000, which is surpassed only by such cities as Chicago and New York. The jobbing interests and the mercantile business enterprises are all flourishing.

ties that are required to supply daily wants. Prices of these may fluctuate, but never can a farmer become ruinously overstocked with any one or more of them.

MIXED FARMING PAYS.

While it is grain-growing that has given Manitoba agriculture so well-deserved a prominence in the eyes of the world, the leaven of mixed farming is gradually but surely permeating the minds of farmers. There is scarcely a farmer but has his herd of cattle or his flock of sheep. He has his hogs fattening for market, and the poultry proves valuable as a source of revenue.

STOCKERS.

The ever-increasing demand for stockers to be put upon ranches in Western Canada gives an impetus to cattle-raising in the Province. Manitoba farmers provide the necessary shelter for wintering cattle, and the immense crop of coarse grains and fodder, so easily raised, supplies the necessary food for all stock under shelter. There is no doubt but that Manitoba for many years will be the recruiting ground to supply ranches with stockers, and it

MANITOBA CROPS.

	1902			1903			1904			1905		
	Acres in Crop	Yield per Acre	Harvest Bushels	Acres in Crop	Yield per Acre	Harvest Bushels	Acres in Crop	Yield per Acre	Harvest Bushels	Acres in Crop	Yield per Acre	Harvest Bushels
Wheat.....	2,089,940	26.0	53,077,267	2,442,873	16.42	40,116,878	2,412,235	16.52	39,162,458	2,643,588	21.07	55,761,416
Oats.....	725,060	47.5	34,478,160	855,431	38.62	33,035,774	943,574	38.80	36,289,279	1,031,239	42.06	45,484,025
Barley.....	329,790	35.9	11,848,422	326,537	26.66	8,707,252	361,004	30.54	11,177,970	432,298	31.02	14,064,025
Flax.....	41,200	13.7	564,440	55,900	10.50	586,950	35,428	13.10	461,106	24,770	13.02	326,944
Rye.....	2,559	19.5	49,900	4,899	18.00	88,182	6,293	20.00	125,360	6,923	25.00	173,075
Peas.....	1,596	21.4	34,154	2,357	17.60	41,483	2,562	20.00	51,240	2,081	26.00	53,706
	3,140,115	.....	100,052,343	3,687,997	.....	82,576,519	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roots.....	12,175	265	3,230,995	12,251	282	3,452,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes.....	22,005	157	3,459,325	27,198	175	4,757,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OTHER CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.

Besides Winnipeg, the seat of government, there is the city of Brandon, next in importance, followed by the towns of Portage la Prairie, Morden, Carberry, Neepawa, Manitou, Dauphin, Minnedosa, Birtle, Emerson, Gretna, Wawanesa, Somerset, Baldur, Souris, Deloraine, Melita, Virden, Rapid City, Hamiota, Gladstone, and a number of others which are rapidly rising in prominence, owing to the stability that is given them by the surrounding agricultural districts. Each has its elevators, mills, and warehouses, to accommodate the large quantities of wheat that are marketed. There are scores of towns yet to be developed along the lines of railway throughout the Province, so that newcomers will find openings in this direction if they so desire.

PROFITS TO BE REALIZED.

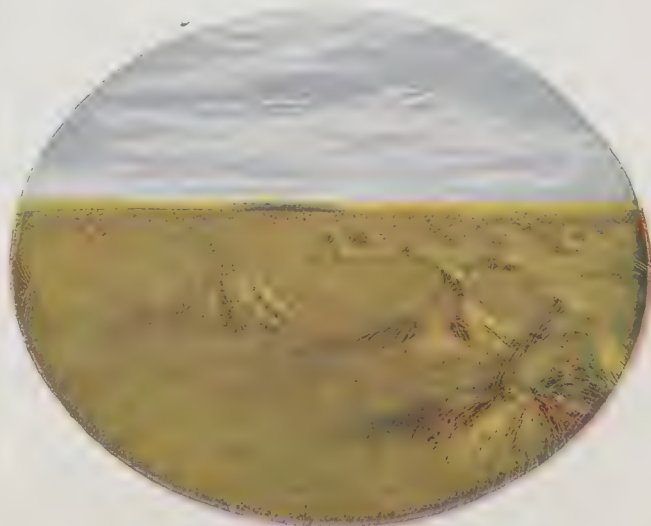
Areas under wheat in 1902 gave a clear profit of over \$6 an acre. The average yield was 26 bushels, which, at 55 cents per bushel, gave a return of \$14.30 per acre. It is conceded that all the labor of ploughing, seeding, harvesting, and marketing can be hired done at \$7.50 per acre. Even allowing \$8, there is a balance of \$6.30 clear profit. This means a revenue of 7 per cent on land worth \$90 per acre. Farmers who make this profit can rest assured that their lands will rise in value from year to year, a fact which sets a premium on farsightedness and enterprise as well as upon industry.

The products of the farms—wheat, coarse grains, meat, dairy products, poultry and eggs—are all tangible commodi-

ties only a question of time until Manitoba farmers, with an enlarged supply of farm help, will direct their attention more and more to the winter-feeding of fat cattle.

THE HOMESEAKER'S OPPORTUNITY.

Manitoba's population is largely English-speaking. As a rule, people with means, and those satisfied with existing



Wheat Field Near Pilot Mound, Manitoba

conditions, do not move; and it follows that the settlers of Manitoba have not brought large bank accounts with them. The man who has continued his farming operations for from six to ten years, however, is in circumstances which many farmers in older countries have been unable to reach after a lifetime of toil. The labourer, likewise, is happy and contented; he is only waiting for an opportunity to get a farm of his own and become as independent as his employer. With a farm free from debt, his fields of ripening grain ready for harvest; with herds of cattle on his pasture lands, and flocks of sheep feeding on the hillside; with dairy and poultry providing the household with groceries and many other comforts; with schools for his children in the immediate neighborhood; with churches close at hand, and such other social advantages as he desires within easy reach—what more is required for a wholesome existence? And that is the condition of the average Manitoba farmer to-day.

Homesteads may still be obtained on the outskirts of present settlements to the east of the Red River and between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, as well as on the west of Lake Manitoba and in the newly opened districts along the completed line of the Canadian Northern Railway and the portions projected. There is about 1,500,000 acres of free lands yet in the Province for homesteading.

RAINFALL—WATER AND FUEL.

Manitoba is not a country of deep snows, as may be judged from the fact that trains are rarely blocked and seldom delayed by winter storms. The annual precipitation is 21.4 inches; mean annual temperature at Winnipeg 32.7°; January, 5.2°; July, 66.1°.

Water and fuel are important considerations for the settler. In Manitoba, the country is everywhere at easy distances intersected by creeks and rivers, and there are many lakes, especially in the northern portion of the Province. Water can be secured almost anywhere by sinking wells to a moderate depth. The coal fields of the west and the timbered districts of the north and east, as well as the south, will supply fuel for hundreds of years.

MANITOBA WHEAT PRODUCTION IN COMPARISON.

The following table will give some idea of the producing capacity per acre of this land as compared with that of the wheat-raising belt in the United States:

	Av. for 10 yrs., Bu.	1903 Bu.	1902 Bu.	1901 Bu.	1900 Bu.	1899 Bu.
Manitoba	21.7	16.4	26.0	25.1	8.9	17.1
Kansas	12.7	17.1	10.9	18.5	17.7	9.8
Minnesota	14.2	13.1	13.9	12.9	10.5	13.4
North Dakota	12.7	12.7	15.9	13.1	4.9	12.8
South Dakota	10.4	13.8	12.2	12.9	6.9	10.7
Nebraska	12.2	12.6	20.9	17.1	12.0	10.3
Iowa	14.7	12.1				
Missouri	11.6	* 8.7				

* Winter wheat, other figures being for spring wheat. The yields for 1904 and 1905 were 16.52 and 21.07 respectively.

GROWTH OF MANITOBA

	1881	1903
Population	62,260	275,350
Horses	16,739	182,649
Horned cattle	60,281	369,850
Sheep	6,073	42,630
Swine	17,358	145,650

GROWTH OF SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

	1881	1903
Population	56,446	245,650
Horses	10,800	416,760
Horned cattle	12,872	619,650
Sheep	346	175,850
Swine	2,775	84,650

In 1877 the first bushel of wheat was shipped from Manitoba. In 1903 there were 3,652,089 acres under crop, with an export of 40,156,878 bushels of wheat, 33,035,774 of oats, 8,707,252 of barley, 4,757,000 of potatoes.





The first grain exported was a few bushels in 1880. In 1903 the export was: Wheat, 16,111,569; oats, 14,179,705; barley, 1,741,209; flax, 292,852; with 1,706,534 acres under crop in 1904.

In the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan—being much more recently settled than Manitoba—the records show an average yield per acre equal to that of Manitoba, and for the last three years, as a matter of fact, greater.

RAILWAYS.

The more thickly settled portions of the Province are ramified with railways, providing accommodation for marketing the produce of the farms. In many cases settlement has been so rapid that it has anticipated railway-building. The new districts of the Province—those lying in the northern and northwestern sections—are being developed most rapidly, and railway communication in these parts is being provided as the construction of new railway lines becomes possible. The Grand Trunk Pacific the proposed new trans-continental railway, will overcome many of the difficulties of new and adventurous settlers. This will make the fourth line of railway in the Province. The Canadian Pacific is one of the other three lines—the main line of which passes directly east and west, with branches from Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, and Brandon. The branches cover most of the southern portion of the Province, while others extend to the northwest, all of them opening up important districts. The Canadian Northern Railway system passes through the populous districts of the south, and by means of its northern line, which also has several branches, it will make connection with its line to the Pacific Ocean. An additional system, the Great Northern, from the South, is entering the Province also.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Educationally, the Province holds a proud position, with its university, colleges, and schools. The schools are free, the organization being on what is known as the National System. The Government gives large grants, practically reducing the charge on the ratepayers to a merely nominal figure. One-eighteenth of the land is set apart for school purposes.

Churches are found in all the new settlements, and missionaries of various religious denominations keep pace with settlement, and sometimes anticipate it. Some of the church edifices are among the best on the continent. The strict observance of the Sabbath is commented upon by visitors from districts where greater laxity is the rule. All



The First and Second Home

the leading fraternal societies are represented, and whether it be in the hamlet of a few dozen persons or in the city with its thousands, one or more lodges may be found.

LAW AND ORDER.

The laws are cast on reasonable lines, and the guardians of the peace have little difficulty in its maintenance, owing to the law-abiding character of the population and to the fact that no favouritism of any kind is permitted or indulged in.

AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

The editor of the Wisconsin Agriculturist, one of a party of editors of agricultural papers, who travelled through Canada during the spring of 1903, deemed it necessary to make an extended trip, in view of the number from the States crossing the line in search of permanent homes, and because of what he had heard in regard to condition of soil, water, climate, topography, fuel, grasses, rainfall, and markets. He says:

"The Province of Manitoba comprises within its limits the famed grain-growing valleys of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. Although called the Prairie Province of Canada, Manitoba has large areas of forest, numerous rivers, and vast expanses of water.

"The soil is a rich, deep mould or loam, resting on a deep clay subsoil. It is well adapted to wheat growing, giving a bountiful yield of the best quality, known the world over as No. 1 hard wheat. During the past ten years the growth of wheat and other grains has steadily increased, until now the production, by 35,000 farmers, reaches over 100,000,000 bushels. Of the 23,000,000 arable acres in Manitoba, probably not one-half is occupied. Cultivated grasses yield about two tons per acre and native grasses a ton and a half.

DOES FARMING PAY IN MANITOBA?

A land transaction recently occurred at Dauphin which illustrated the rapid advance in the value of farm lands in Western Canada. For three-quarters of a section of land (480 acres) the sum of \$25,500, exactly \$50 an acre, was received. The land is under cultivation, and last year the owner's wheat crop



Four Hundred Bushels of Wheat More Than His Granaries Would Hold

yielded 11,000 bushels, the average yield per acre being thirty-two bushels. The grade was No. 2 northern, and a portion of the grain was sold for 90 cents a bushel. In 1895 a half-section of this land was bought for \$3 an acre, and the other quarter was a free Government grant. The farmer who lately disposed of the land paid \$4,300 for the homesteaded quarter. When he bought, 100 acres were ready for cultivation and the other sixty were brushed. From three crops he made the purchase price, paid all expenses of running the farm, and had \$500 to the good. On the sale of the land he made a clear profit of \$15,500, it having cost him \$10,000. The purchasers are from Lakewood, Iowa, and flatter themselves that they have made a good bargain.

MANITOBA IN THE WORLD'S WHEAT MARKET.

On the occasion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to the Corn Exchange, London, England, Colonel Montgomery, V. D., made several important statements.

"When it is borne in mind," he said, "that 80 per cent of the breadstuffs of this great country has to be brought from abroad, you will readily appreciate with what great satisfaction we view the large and steadily increasing supplies of grain which are annually available for export from Canada, and I challenge contradiction when I say that of the wheats we import from Russia, India, the Pacific, and the length and breadth of the United States, none gives more general satisfaction, none is more generally appreciated, than that raised in the Province of Manitoba.

"We look forward with confidence to the time at which, with the present rate of progress, the Dominion of Canada will have a sufficient surplus of wheat to render this country independent of other sources of supply."

NOTES ON MANITOBA.

The Province has 30,000,000 acres of arable lands, and so far but one-sixth is under cultivation. In 1904 there were 3,799,569 bushels of potatoes raised in the Province and 3,741,000 of roots. In the same year the farmers sold 87,557 turkeys, 54,618 geese, and 458,238 chickens. In 1904 new farm buildings to the value of \$2,950,700 were erected, and the country then had 2,466 threshing outfits. In 1904 there were 500 joint-stock companies doing business in the Province with a total capital of \$48,000,000. The city of Winnipeg is assessed at \$48,214,950, and pays annually in taxes \$819,320.



Harvesting Fall Wheat at Swan River, Manitoba

Saskatchewan

This Province, created in 1905 out of the eastern portion of the territories of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Athabasca, lies just to the west of Manitoba, having the International Boundary for its southern limit, the 110th Meridian for its western boundary, and the 60th parallel for its northern boundary; it contains 159,038,720 acres, the greater part of which can be utilized in several of the branches of mixed farming. Its eastern limit or boundary is but 212 miles west of Winnipeg. Although its southwestern corner lies in the great ranching belt referred to elsewhere, the greater portion of its southern two-thirds is situated in the great wheat-growing belt. The portion adjoining or lying near to Manitoba possesses much of the characteristics of that province, as to soil, topography, climate, rainfall, and consequently productive adaptabilities.

Southern Saskatchewan

The eastern portion, for a distance of some 120 miles west from its eastern boundary, is practically a continuation to the westward of the grain-growing areas of Manitoba, and although the soil is somewhat lighter than the deep black loam of the Red River Valley, it is warm and productive. The soil is a friable loam, easily worked, and producing excellent crops of wheat, coarse grains, and vegetables. The winter climate answers all requirements, both as to degree of cold and as to sufficiency of snowfall, for the production of No. 1 hard wheat for which Western Canada is now noted.

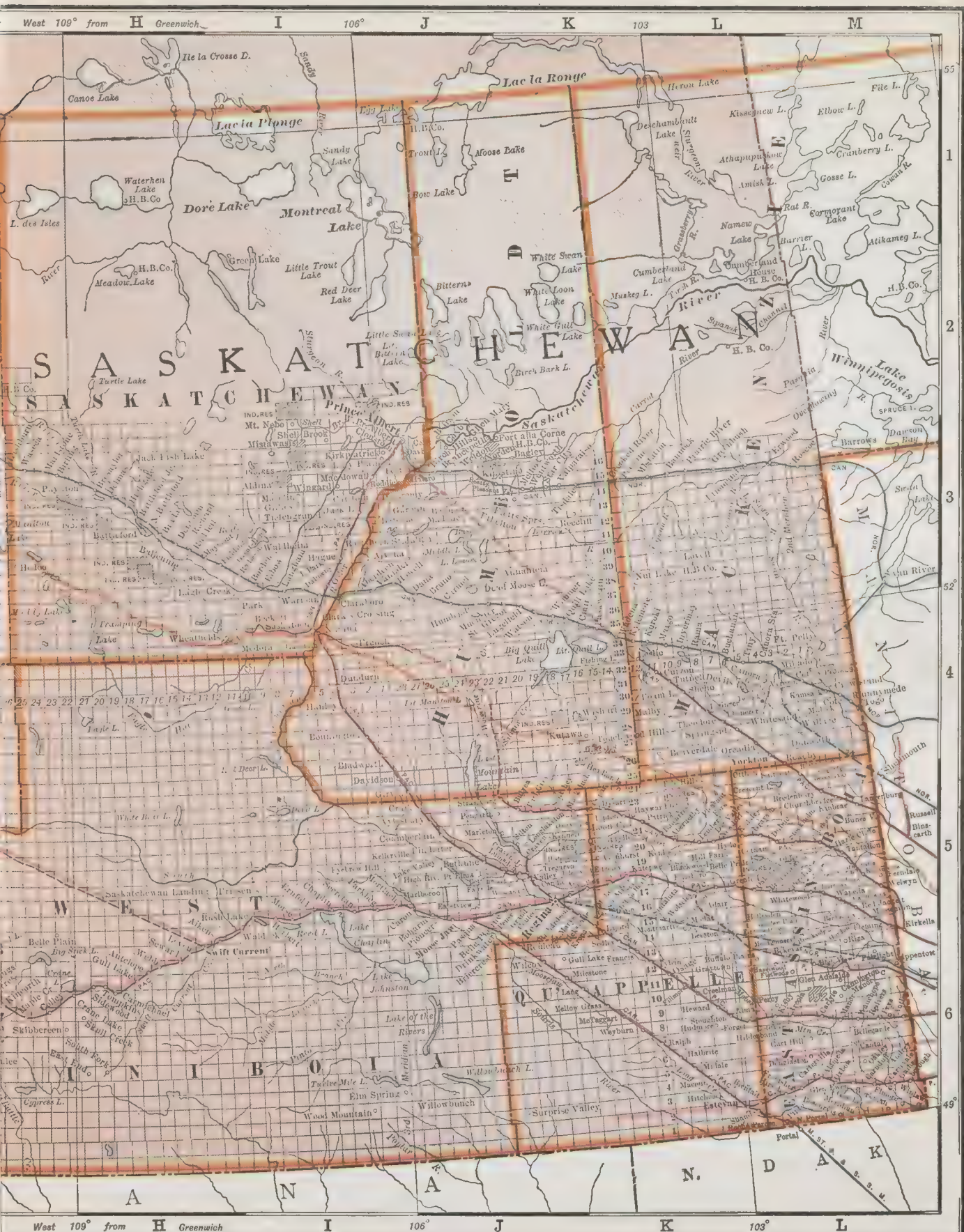
This District, in conjunction with the Province of Manitoba, will one day be one of the greatest wheat-producing sections of the American continent, and for the following reasons: 1st—It has a soil particularly rich in the food of the wheat-plant. 2d—It has a climate that brings the plant to maturity with great rapidity. 3d—On account of its northern latitude it receives more sunshine during the period of growth than the country to the south. 4th—Absence of rust due to dryness of climate. 5th—Absence of insect foes.

These conditions are especially favourable to the growth of the hard, flinty wheat so



An Early Settler's First House and His Present Commodious Residence





greatly prized by millers all the world over and commanding a higher price than the softer varieties grown elsewhere.

The summers leave little to be desired in an agricultural country, cyclones or violent storms being thus far unknown. In most parts good water can be obtained at a reasonable depth. Settlement has extended rapidly, and many thriving towns have sprung up along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, among which may be mentioned Regina, Whitewood, Sintaluta, Moosomin, Grenfell, Wolseley, Indian Head, Qu'Appelle, Churchbridge, Lipton, Saltcoats, and Yorkton. Here appears the gradual change from the wooded areas of Manitoba to the great plains region of the new Provinces. In many places the country is park-like, with alternating groves of poplar and willow, and open prairie.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN.

The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway extends east to west almost through the centre of the District, and branch lines of this road extend from Moose Jaw southeast, and from Regina to the north through the central portion. Another branch extends into the northeastern portion of the District from Manitoba, and present requirements in the way of transportation are thus well provided for.

During the past two years a large amount of railway



Part of a Flock of 3,000 Sheep

construction has been carried on, and the southern portion of the Eastern District is well supplied. The Arcola line runs close to the Moose Mountains, passing through the well-known Alameda country to Regina, its eastern terminus being Winnipeg. It also opens up a magnificent stretch of wheat-growing land south of Regina and Indian Head. Another projected line south of the main line is one from Moosomin, which will open up a large tract of land, suitable for mixed farming, north of the Moose Mountains. Another important branch is that proposed from Wolseley southeast, connecting with the proposed Arcola branch east of the Manitoba boundary. South of the Regina-Souris Line is a branch extending from Napinka westward. In addition to these the Grand Trunk Pacific will build across the Northeast corner of Southern Saskatchewan.

Extensions of the Canadian Northern into Southern Saskatchewan will give additional railway advantages. Districts that are now being settled in advance of the railway will welcome these extensions.

North of the main line of the Canadian Pacific there are a number of branch lines, both of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern, under construction or projected. These pass through districts that have been opened up within the last year or two. Those have been fortunate who have been able to secure lands by purchase or homestead right in the districts traversed by these roads. They are specially

adapted to mixed farming and stock raising, as well as the raising of grain. A glance at the map will show the splendid railway advantages possessed by Southern Saskatchewan.

RIVERS AND SMALLER STREAMS.

The valleys along the Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, Assiniboine, and Souris rivers, Pipestone, Long, and other creeks, are especially adapted for mixed farming, and the open prairie beyond affords large areas for grazing or grain growing. The Moose Mountain district is wonderfully productive, and many local water courses head in the mountains. The pasture is luxuriant, while water in streams, small lakes, and ponds is abundant. The slopes of the mountains are dotted with farms, while the open plain at their base affords grazing for herds of cattle and flocks of sheep.

SOME OF THE DISTRICTS.

For agricultural uses the Districts of Moosomin and Qu'Appelle are wonderfully favoured, lying as they do in the great stretch of the fertile belt. Included in the Qu'Appelle area are the Pleasant Plains, no less fertile than the famous wheat-growing plains of Manitoba. The soil is for the most part loam, covered with about twelve to eighteen inches of black vegetable mould, which after the second ploughing makes a fine seed-bed, easy to work, and most productive. Generally speaking, these remarks apply to all the eastern part of the district. The Beaver Hills and the Touchwood Hills in the northern part are especially well adapted for stock raising. Mixed farming has also proved very successful. Most important development has taken place on that portion of the Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Davidson, Lumsden, Craik, Girvin, Hanley, and Dundurn are thriving towns, populated mostly by settlers from the United States, some of whom, with commendable thrift and enterprise, have erected splendid buildings in the towns, while others have developed the resources and increased the land values of the country districts. A large acreage was harvested last season, and abundant yields are the result. Although large quantities of land have been disposed of and occupied as homesteads in these districts, there are still innumerable opportunities for settlers to acquire land free from the Government, and at reasonable prices from the railway or land companies. Many of these land companies have agencies in the Western United States and representatives in the principal towns in the vicinity of the lands they offer. Extending back eastward and westward from the points named are large settlements.

FUEL.

Coal in abundance is found in the south, in the district drained by the Souris River. Sufficient wood for all purposes for many years to come is to be found along the rivers and in the Moose Mountains.

Southwestern Saskatchewan

The foregoing remarks, written of Southeastern Saskatchewan, apply largely to a considerable portion of Southwestern Saskatchewan, and also to Central Saskatchewan and much of Alberta. Southwestern Saskatchewan is entered at McLean station, and its first considerable town is Regina, the capital of the Province. The land here is a rich, fertile loam, as well to the south as to the north.

During the past three years marked development has taken place along the "Soo" line. Most of this land has been



A Comfortable Home

taken up by settlers from the United States, who have "broken" large areas. The crops here last season were excellent, and the settlers speak most encouragingly of their prospects. Several new and important towns have sprung into existence along this line, such as Halbrite, Weyburn, Yellow Grass, Milestone, and Rouleau. The cultivation of flax is carried on to a considerable extent. A number of farmers have paid the entire cost of their farms from the yield of the first crop of flax. Wheat raising, however, is the important industry of this district, and the yields are highly satisfactory to the producer.

RANCHING.

At Moose Jaw and some distance west as far as Swift Current there are sections of country where grain raising as well as mixed farming is carried on. During the past few years considerable settlement has been going on in the district to the Northwest toward the Saskatchewan. Until recently this was all thought to be fitted only for ranching, but the land is found to be fairly productive, and since it has been taken up, good crops of grain have been successfully harvested. West of Swift Current to the Alberta boundary and south to the International Boundary is to be found the ranching country of Southwestern Saskatchewan, which affords first-class grazing for sheep and cattle. Very few farms are to be seen, and it is soon recognized that the ranching country has been reached. The ranching zone begins about the northeastern point of Montana and extends northwest in Saskatchewan.

Great herds of range cattle roam at will all over these seemingly boundless pastures. The profits to the stockmen are large, as may be readily understood

when it is known that \$40 to \$50 per head has been paid on these ranges for steers that cost their owners only the interest on the original investment of stocking the ranch, and their share in the cost of the annual round-ups.

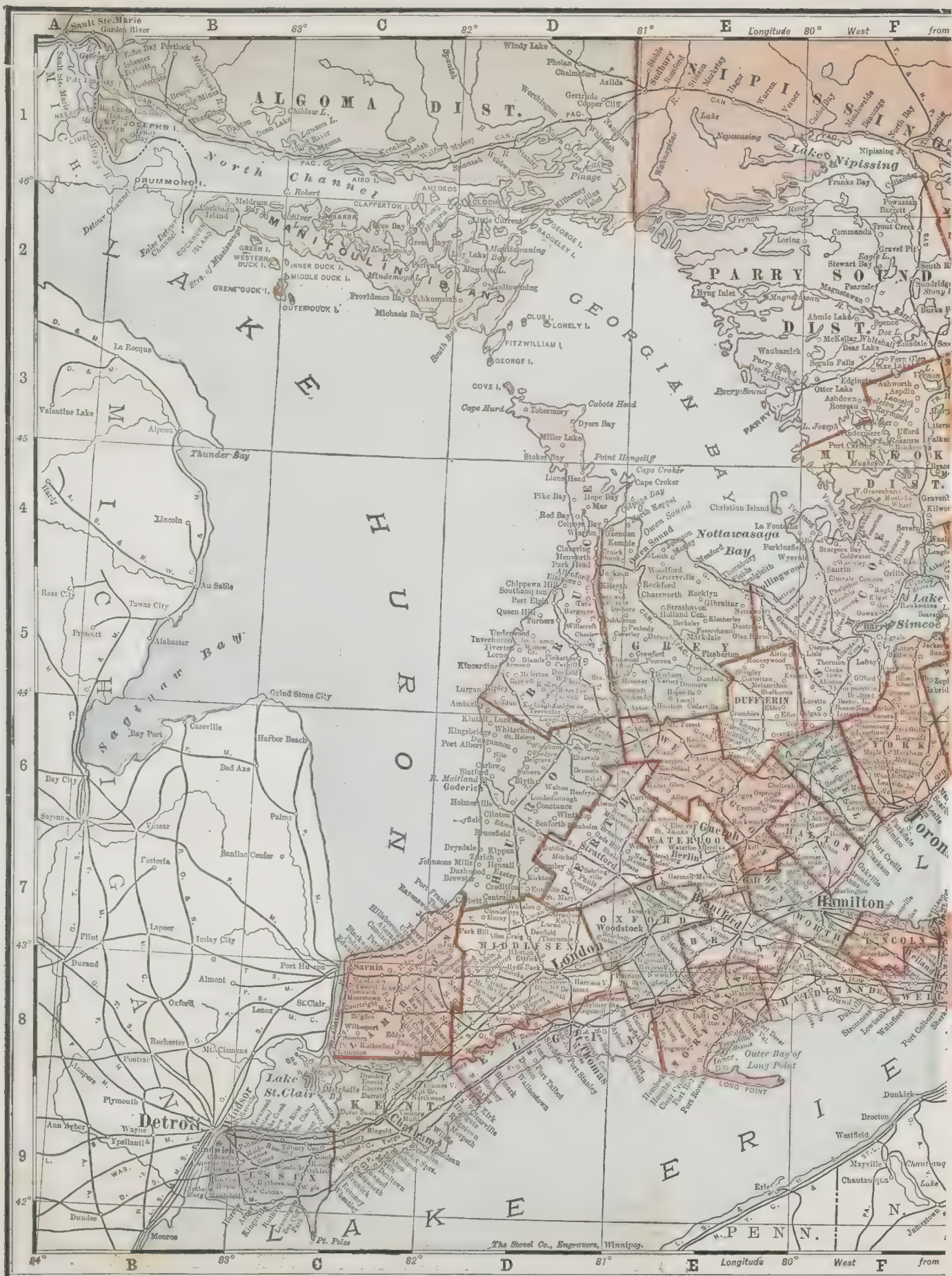
In this part of the Northwest the winters are mild, and the snowfall is so light that cattle, horses, and sheep graze the whole year. There is little cropping, and only where irrigation has been effected by the construction of cheap ditches. This method has proved highly successful.

The Swift Current Creek region is excellent as a stock country. It is everywhere thickly covered with a good growth of nutritious grasses—mostly of the short, crisp variety known as "buffalo grass," which becomes to all appearance dry about midsummer, but is still green and growing at the roots, and forms excellent pasture both in winter and summer.

Though this part of the country has been heretofore regarded as a ranching country only, a number of farmers have taken up land with the idea of raising cereals, and are quite hopeful of success. Should their hopes become realized, it will add largely to the grain-growing area of Southern Saskatchewan.



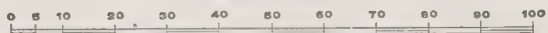
A Prosperous Settler's Home





ONTARIO.

STATUTE MILES.



KILOMETERS.



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Northwest Portion
of
ONTARIO.

0 20 40 60 80 100 120
STATUTE MILES.

centre, the entire district surrounding it being eminently fitted for ranching. It is a shipping point for the large ranches to the south and west. Some of the best horses, cattle and sheep in Western Canada are raised in that part. The Cypress Hills, the well-known feeding grounds, are to the south. The treeless portion of the country is underlaid with coal.



Market Garden Near Moose Jaw, Sask.

FUEL.

The supply of timber on the hills is considerable. There is also an abundance of fuel of a different kind in the coal seams that are exposed in many of the valleys. Settlers in this section of the country have thus an abundant supply of timber, suitable for house logs and fencing, and both coal and wood for fuel.

CLIMATE.

Southwestern Saskatchewan feels the effects of the Chinook winds from the Pacific Ocean, which quickly remove much of the snow that falls during two or three months of the year. This circumstance, together with the rich growth of grass, has of late brought parts of this district into favour with cattle, sheep, and raisers, and it is claimed portions of it are adapted to grain raising.

SUMMING UP.

The possibilities of Southern Saskatchewan are shown by the averages of tests made at the experimental farm in 1902, when eleven varieties of the most suitable wheat sown on April the 19th, were cut in 130 days, and yielded 4,314 pounds of straw and 43 bushels and 2 pounds of grain per acre.

Central Saskatchewan

That portion of the Province of Saskatchewan comprised in what was formerly the District of Saskatchewan has an area of about 104,700 square miles. It is almost centrally divided by the main Saskatchewan River, which is altogether within the District, and by its principal branch, the North Saskatchewan, most of whose navigable length lies within its boundaries. It includes, in the south, a small proportion of the great plains, and in its general superficial features may be described as a mixed prairie and wooded region, abounding in water and natural hay, and well suited by climate and soil for the raising of wheat, cattle and sheep. As a general thing, the surface is gently undulating prairie,

with lakes and ponds, rolling prairie interspersed with bluffs of poplar, and high, rolling country, portions of which are heavily timbered with spruce and pine.

RIVERS.

The Saskatchewan is a magnificent stream with an immense network of tributaries; it waters an extensive territory. It is formed by the confluence of two forks—one rising in the Rocky Mountains a hundred miles north of the international boundary, the other in the same range farther north. It is navigable, and will play an important part in the transportation of bulky freights as the country is opened up.

FREE HOMESTEADS.

Settlement is at present chiefly in the Prince Albert, Rosthern, Duck Lake, Saskatoon, Hague, Osler, Shell River, Batoche, Humboldt, Lloydminster, Stoney Creek, Carlton, Carrot River, Birch Hills, The Forks, St. Laurent, St. Louis de Langevin, and the Battleford districts, in nearly all of

which a great quantity of the best land is open for free homesteading. Some of these places, especially those along the line of railway, have grown marvelously within the past two years. In great measure that which may be said of one district applies equally to the others. The crops consist of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes. Turnips and all kinds of vegetables are raised successfully. The normal yield of wheat (Red Fyfe) is about thirty bushels to the acre in favourable seasons; of oats, about sixty bushels. There has never been a failure of crops, and settlers enjoy a steady home market, from which they realize good prices for their products. The District is well supplied with good roads. Wild fruits of nearly every variety—strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, blueberry, high-bush cranberry, and black currants—grow in profusion. Small game is plentiful.

LANDS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

Large areas of land have been purchased by various land companies. In addition to the excellent lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which are being sold at reasonable prices, those granted to the Canadian Northern Railway, and especially selected for their adaptability to grain-raising, mixed farming, and ranching are on the market, and finding ready purchasers. When it is known that in many instances farmers have paid for their holdings out of a single crop, it will be readily understood how liberal are the terms on which land may be had. Prices range for unimproved land from \$6 to \$12 per acre.

CLIMATE.

The climate is not only healthful, but bracing. The summer temperature is remarkably equable averaging about 60°. Spring opens about the beginning of April. Seeding is generally completed in May, and harvest usually begins about the third week in August. During winter settlers are generally employed in getting out fuel, rails for fencing, and logs for building purposes; in marketing their grain; and in caring for stock.

STOCK RAISING AND RANCHING.

The country is remarkably well adapted for stock raising, and large shipments are made annually. Cattle must be fed and sheltered three to four months every winter. Horses winter out well, and can, therefore, be kept in large bands. Sheep require the same care as cattle and do better in small flocks.

DAIRY FARMING.

Any portion of this district will answer all the requirements for dairy farming. On the slopes of the Eagle Hills, or south of the Saskatchewan, conditions are most suitable, owing to the luxuriance of the grass and abundance of springs. North of the Saskatchewan are good grass lands, particularly in the vicinity of Jackfish Lake and Turtle Lake. The abundance of pure water and the coolness of the nights favour dairying. The home demand is now and always has

been large, so that dairy products command good prices. The entire country is well suited to grain growing.



His Parlour

SOIL, WATER, AND FUEL.

The soil ranges from clay loam to sandy loam, with rich, chocolate-colored clay to sandy subsoil.

The country is well watered; not everyone can locate on the banks of a running stream, but anyone can get a plentiful supply of good water by digging a few feet for it.

To the north there are bluffs or groves of spruce and pine, and the miles of outcropping coal, with the forests on the North Saskatchewan, insure an ample supply of cheap fuel and building material.

DEVELOPMENT RAPID AND GENERAL.

The tide of immigration to the Province of Saskatchewan has been steadily increasing year by year, as the country has become better known, and doubtless its development will receive a very considerable impulse with the spread of railway communication and the greater facility thus afforded for marketing produce.

The town of Prince Albert, on the north branch of the Saskatchewan, is the seat of various industries. Three lumber mills are now in operation—two in the town and a third at Steep Creek, a few miles distant. From these mills a large quantity of lumber is exported by the railway, in addition to the supply required for the various building needs of the region.

Another large tract is the stretch of prairie west from Redberry Lake, lying toward Battleford, in the elbow formed by the North Saskatchewan. This fertile plain reaches over to the Vermillion River country, into which outposts of settlement have been planted, going by way of Edmonton.

For years the Battleford district has been looked upon as one that possessed many advantages, settlers having occupied lands and farmed there successfully for twenty or twenty-five years. Although over a hundred miles from a railway they succeeded wonderfully. With railroads now passing through the district, that section will soon be filled. Homesteads are plentiful at present. Battleford and Lloydminster will be distributing points for some time.

It is not surprising, under these circumstances, that the rich lands of Saskatchewan should suddenly become valuable, but they are still to be had at low prices.

MOISTURE.

Moisture is ample in Central Saskatchewan, the precipitation being about eighteen inches annually. It is notable that about 75 per cent of the rainfall is during the crop months. With rain coming when needed and with several hours' more sunshine daily during the growing season than farther south, it is not difficult to understand why crops mature quickly and yield bountifully.

The population of this province in 1905 is estimated at 235,000.

During the last two or three seasons experiments with winter wheat have been made in this district, and with most gratifying results. In Prince Albert section this year (1905) as high as 25 and 30 bushels per acre have been harvested off many acres. The experiment in infancy has proved



Home of a Successful Farmer

such a success that it will be prosecuted with earnestness and energy in later years.



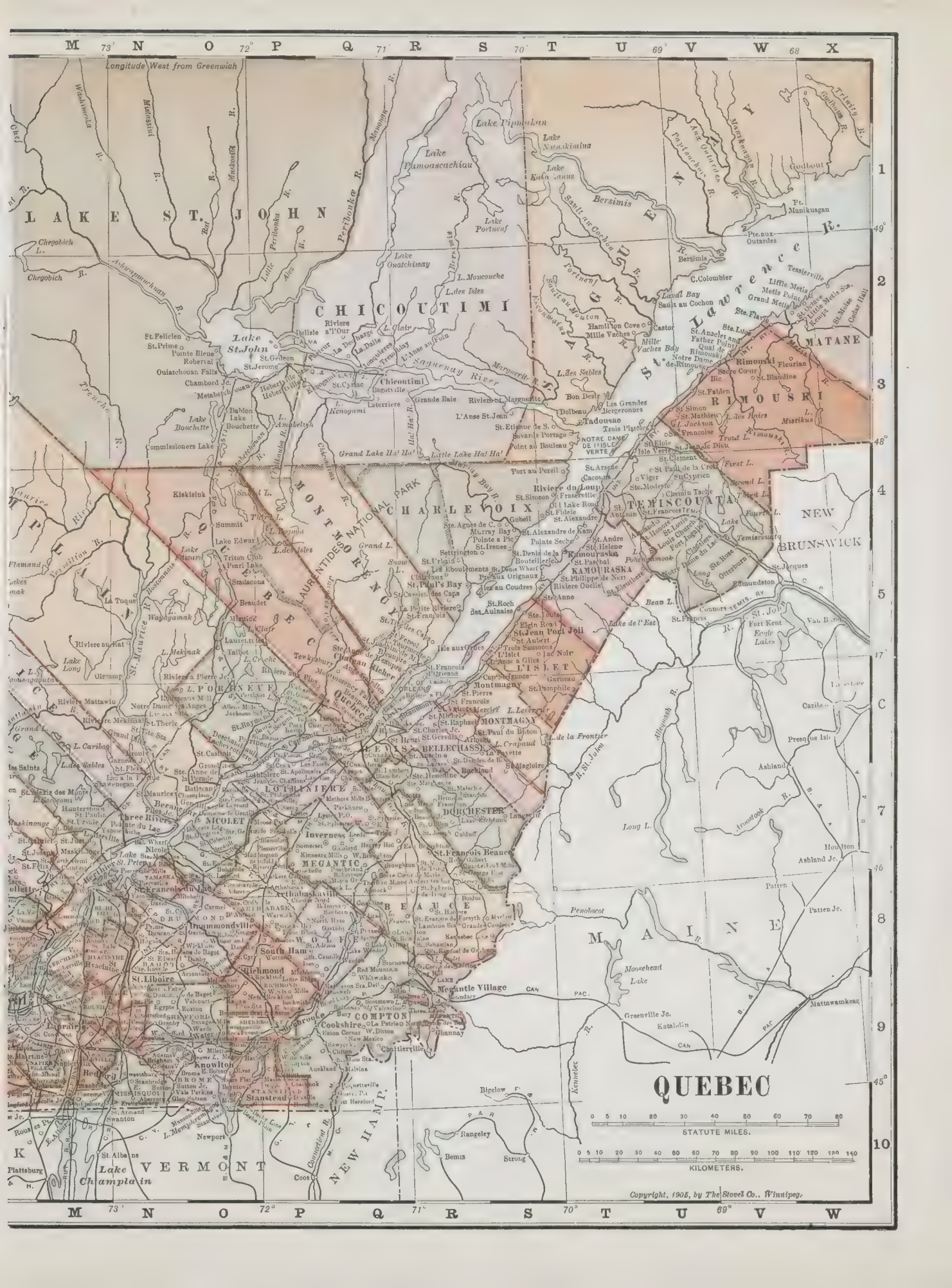
His Dining Room

RAILWAYS.

East and west of the Prince Albert Line of the Canadian Pacific marked development has taken place within the past two or three years. The Canadian Northern Railway enters the northeastern part at Westgate, having a terminus at Prince Albert. There are important towns along this branch and splendid agricultural districts are opened up. The main line of the same road crosses the Canadian Pacific north of Saskatoon, and is completed through to Edmonton. The Grand Trunk Pacific on the way to the coast will pass through one of the best agricultural districts of Western Canada. In addition, then, the Canadian Pacific is constructing branches. In a short time there will be no district more than twelve to fifteen miles to a railway. Very much of this land is unsettled, but during the past year the great trend of immigration will have pointed in this direction.

The Canadian Northern Railway has completed and is now operating 2,600 miles of road west of Port Arthur, and affords a splendid opportunity of reaching Manitoba Lake, Cut Knife, Tramping Lake, Jackfish Lake, Redberry Lake,





QUEBEC



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**Farmer's
Stone House
Barn and Elevator**

and Vermillion districts. The same districts may also be reached by the Wetaskiwin Branch of the Canadian Pacific, which is now completed to within a few miles of the Saskatchewan boundary. In these ways the lands along the proposed line of the Grand Trunk Railway may be reached.

Northern Saskatchewan

Properly speaking, under the new order of things, Northern Saskatchewan consists of the eastern half of the late Territory of Athabasca and embraces an area of about 70,000,000 acres, enough for a fine sized province in itself. As yet it has not been opened for settlement because of its inaccessibility and distance from the railway systems of the country, the nearest railway station being Prince Albert. Its surface is highly undulating, with forest and prairie alternating, is exceedingly well watered, and has a soil, considerable of it alluvial deposit, that is very rich and highly productive. The climate is colder than that of the country farther south and farther west, but will produce all the grain crops excepting perhaps fall wheat, roots and vegetables of the west.

This is fully attested by the number of settlers who have been in the country for years. It is also known to be highly favourable to cattle raising and incidentally to successful dairying. No doubt as the south country becomes better populated, settlement will lead that way and with it the extension of railways, a repetition of what is now going on in the country farther south.

Alberta

This province comprises the old Alberta District, a strip off the western portion of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, and the western half of Athabasca. It is about 400 miles in average width and 900 from north to south, and embraces an area of 161,920,000 acres. It is double the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and much larger than either Germany or France. Its present population is placed at 200,000, though it could locate 50,000,000 without crowding. Its southern boundary is, of course, the International Boundary line, and its west the Rocky Mountains

and British Columbia. The province as now constituted has within its limits three divisions, showing marked distinctions in topographical and climatical conditions. The southern is open, rolling country devoid of timber, except along the streams and in the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, while the central belt is more or less timbered throughout, the belts of timber being broken here and there by prairie openings, some of which are of considerable extent, while the northern portion described elsewhere is in a class by itself. The advantages

which the different portions of the district offer to the intending settlers are so diverse in character that it is customary to speak of them separately as Southern, Central, and Northern Alberta respectively.

Southern Alberta

The soil of Alberta is, as a whole, a rich, alluvial loam. In places gravel and sandy ridges occur, but in the valleys the accumulated silt deposit of ages has produced a soil of the richest kind and of great depth.

The climate of Southern Alberta is one of its most attractive features, the winters being mild with very little snow, and the summers very pleasant. The rainfall in this section varies according to locality from twelve to twenty inches in the year. The absence of rainfall during the late summer months causes the native grasses to become cured on the ground, retaining their nutritive qualities in such a manner that stock pastured thereon remain fat all winter. Cold and stormy weather is, of course, experienced at times during the winter months, but the prevailing warm winds which blow from the west, locally known as Chinook winds, rapidly disperse any snow which falls, and for days at a time cause a rise in the thermometer to almost summer temperature.



Horse Ranching, Cypress Hills

FUEL.

Though a large portion of Southern Alberta is bare of timber for fuel, this lack is amply compensated for by an inexhaustible supply of coal of excellent quality, which crops out at many points along the steep banks of the streams that plentifully water the country.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

In some parts irrigation is resorted to in producing grain and fodder crops, and by this means returns of the most satisfactory character are obtained. The many streams flowing down from the mountains afford a bountiful supply of water for this purpose, and at the present time some three hundred miles of ditches and canals have been constructed to carry water for irrigation. These streams also afford an unfailing supply of pure and cold water for stock and for dairy operations, and, combined with the absence of flies during the summer months, produce the best results in the production of butter and cheese.

RANCHING.

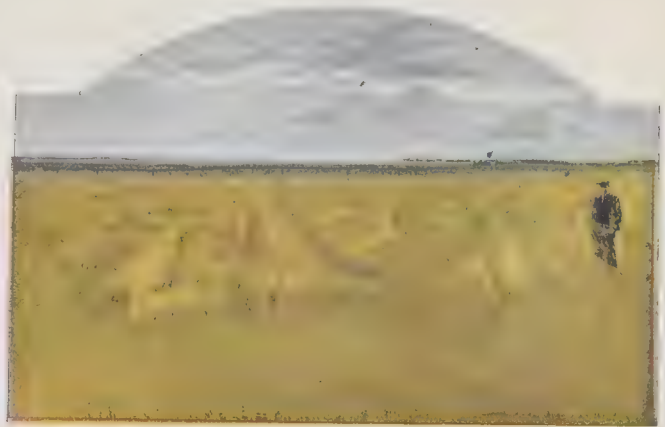
The ranching country of Canada is chiefly in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan. The ranches vary in size from 1,000 to 20,000 acres and over. They must always have a central supply of water for the use of the stock. This land is usually covered with the coarse, rich prairie grass, which makes good fodder both in summer and winter. It is peculiar inasmuch as it does not form into turf as in other countries, but grows more in tufts. Close cropping by sheep is injurious, and sheep ranching is limited to a small specified area in Central Alberta. Many of the ranches are owned by Englishmen who had considerable capital with which to begin, but the larger ones are for the most part operated by companies. During the past few years a large area has been taken up by settlers from the United States, who have moved their entire herds and flocks to these lands.

CONDITIONS CHANGING.

A few years ago it was considered by many that this part of the country was suited only for grazing, but the experiments conducted by experienced agriculturists during the past few years have satisfied the residents that grain-growing can be profitably conducted, and already the "closing in" of the farmers has compelled the ranchers to seek pastures new for their vast herds, so that now the sound of the reaper is heard where once the cowboy held undisputed sway. Already the natural capabilities of Southern Alberta are becoming widely known. In former writings the country from Moose Jaw to Red Deer was altogether ignored when estimating wheat-growing districts, and dismissed as the ranching country. To-day, however, the rancher is receding with his flocks and herds before the move of settlement from across the American boundary east from the Rocky Mountains. Southern Alberta is undergoing an evolution, and the ranching plains are fast being converted into fields of "golden grain," with some areas of sugar-beets, the latter especially in the western section.

SPRING CEREALS.

All the rivers of the district take their rise in the Rocky Mountains, and as the operations of ages have formed many valleys with a soil of matchless fertility, as a rule, these valleys are easily reached by irrigation operations which already are of a very great extent, and have brought a large area under spring sown cereals.



Oat Field Fifty Miles from the Rocky Mountains

"ALBERTA RED" WHEAT.

By some wise provision of nature, the higher lands, where the normal rainfall is light and irrigation cannot be applied at a moderate cost, appear specially adapted to the growth of winter wheat. A Nebraska farmer settled at Spring Coulee three years ago, and bringing a sample of winter wheat that met with some success there, he tried it. The conditions of to-day are partially the result of his experiments, but, as a matter of fact, fall wheat was introduced into the Pincher Creek District as early as 1883 by Mr. Francis Willock. The yield annually for the past three years has been satisfactory, that of 1905 being 21.41 bushels to the acre. The winter wheat is sown in August, grows to a height of from 6 to 8 inches in the fall, comes through the winter without "heaving" or injury in any form or from any cause, even with the little snowfall, escapes the thaw and freeze period, and is ready for the reaper about the first of August. This absolves it from the possibility of fall frosts. An advantage of this crop is that it does not shell when over ripe. This bridges a harvest difficulty when help is scarce. From a few acres sown three years ago the cropping has grown to 32,174 in 1905, with a yield of 21.41 bushels to



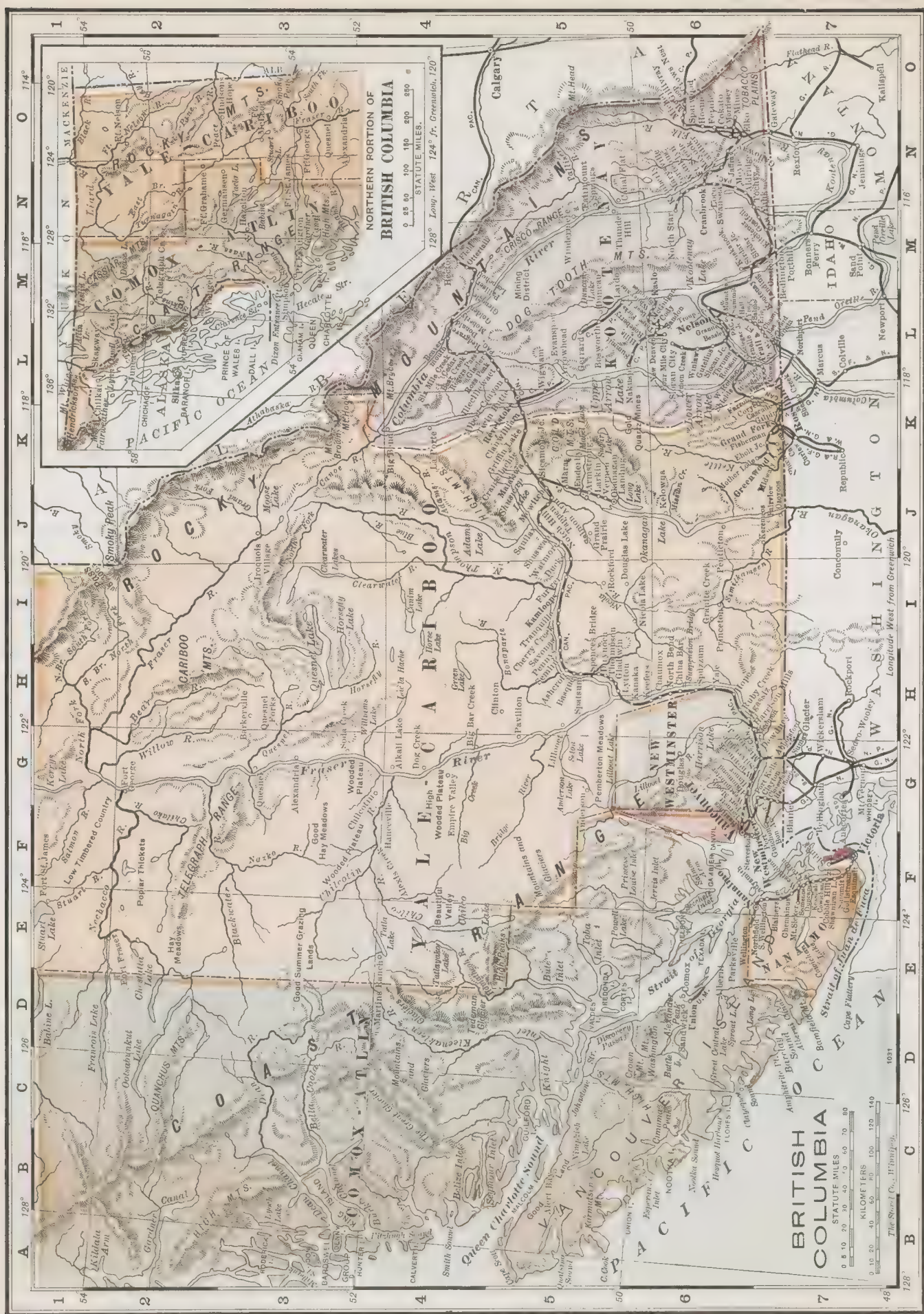
Strathcona Public School



NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA

AND
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
with special Map of
NEWFOUNDLAND.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
STATUTE MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
KILOMETERS
The Sand Co., Windsor.





Five Miles of Wheat Fields, Looking South from Indian Head Experimental Farms.

the acre. Land will be prepared for a crop of 5,000,000 bushels in 1906. Some experiments in winter wheat growing have also been made in the Red Deer and other districts further north with satisfactory results, so that it is safe to say the experiment of three years ago in the southern district may bear far-reaching results in the whole country. Some authorities say winter wheat will yet be grown in all Alberta, two-thirds of Saskatchewan and one-third of Manitoba.

BEET-ROOT GROWING.

It is asserted by those who have a knowledge of the circumstances that this district compares most favorably in sugar-beet growing with the best districts of Germany in soil and climate. The root demands little from the soil and yields rich profits. The irrigation system of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company and that of the Canadian Pacific Railway is bringing a considerable area of country into suitability for this crop, as well as spring cereals and other crops of the country. Already there is a large factory at Raymond producing 3,000,000 lbs. of sugar in 1904. The pulp after the sugar is extracted is very useful in fattening cattle.

FRUIT.

All the small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, etc., do well in all parts of the prairie country. Crab apples and plums have been produced in Manitoba for some years past, and now both Saskatchewan and Alberta are growing them. Several residents in Southwestern Alberta have met with fair results in their experiments.

ALFALFA.

This is known as one of the leading forage crops in any country in which it can be grown, and it is a marked success in most sections of this province. It is said by many it will yet come into general use in all the prairie country.

SETTLING FAST.

As speedily as possible farm settlers all through Southern Alberta are taking up the country of the ranchers, and con-

verting it into a land of grain fields. Farmhouses are commencing to dot the landscape, and the villages are doubling their population every year, with their solid business blocks, elevators, banks, and other evidences of substantial growth.

RAILWAYS.

The cry is for more railways, and with their extension the transformation of the ranching district into an agricultural country will become complete. So far the railways are the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from east to west, the Calgary and Edmonton Railway from north to south, and, in addition, a branch of the former line runs through the southwestern portions from Lethbridge to Medicine Hat, and from Lethbridge the Great Falls and Canada Railway extends to the south as far as the Great Northern Railway in Montana.

TOWNS.

Several important centres of trade are situated in Southern Alberta, chief among which are the city of Calgary, at the junction of the Canadian Pacific and the Calgary & Edmonton railways, and, farther to the south, the thriving towns of Lethbridge and McLeod. At these points ample banking and business facilities are to be found, and several manufacturing industries have been commenced.

Other towns in Southern Alberta are Okotoks, High River, Cardston, Stirling, Magrath, Raymond (where a large beet-sugar factory has been erected), Claresholm, and Pincher Creek. The District now contains a large number of ranchers and dairy farmers; many favourable locations are to be had by incoming immigrants who may desire to embark in either of these undertakings.

Central Alberta

Central Alberta comprises that great fertile valley stretching from about forty miles north of Calgary on for 200 miles more, past the Red Deer, Battle, North Saskatchewan, and Sturgeon rivers. It is a country well wooded and well watered, where a settler with little means does not need to expend all his capital to provide shelter for himself and his stock. If he has no timber on his own land, he can for 25 cents get a permit from the Government and cut 1,801



Wheat Field Near Edmonton, Alberta



Cutting and Stooking Grain

lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 200 fence rails, and 30 cords of dry wood, and put up his buildings. (The same regulations exist for Manitoba and Saskatchewan.) As for water, at high points on the prairies, out of the sides of the hills and in the coulees flow springs of water that remain open the year round. The purest water can be obtained at a depth of from fifteen to thirty feet.

The city of Edmonton, which is about the centre of the District, is in latitude 53° 29' north and longitude 113° 49' west. It is, therefore, as far south as Dublin in Ireland, Liverpool and York in England, or Hamburg in Germany; farther south than any part of Scotland, Denmark, Norway, or Sweden; and 455 miles farther south than St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia.

SCENERY.

The scenery is of varied beauty. Level and rolling prairie, hill and dell, clad in grass and flowers, dotted with groves of aspen, poplar, and spruce, delight the eye. Lakes, lakelets, and ponds reflect the bright blue skies above, and the deep magnificent valleys of the Great Saskatchewan and other smaller but not less beautiful water courses lend boldness to a landscape of otherwise ideally pastoral charm.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

A system of free public schools has been established. The organization of districts is optional with the settlers. The average cost to the settler for school maintenance is from \$3 to \$8 a year. The Government liberally supports all public schools.

Religious privileges are fully and freely enjoyed by all denominations. The Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Congregational, and Lutheran churches are ably represented by resident and travelling clergymen.

GAME.

Game is either rare or plentiful, according to locality and season. The most plentiful are ducks of many varieties, the grouse (generally called prairie chicken), and the hare, known as the

rabbit. To these add, in lesser numbers, geese, swans, loons, pelicans, cranes, partridges, snipe, plover; moose, red, black-tailed, and other deer; and of the furry tribe, too, many of the small variety of wolf, called coyotte, a few skunks and foxes, an occasional black or brown bear and timber wolf; badger, ermine, lynx, muskrat, marten, mink, otter, and wolverines.

There are sturgeon, catfish, and trout in the Saskatchewan River; pike, pickerel, carp, and goldeyes occur in that and other streams and lakes. In several lakes, such as Pigeon, St. Anne, and Lac a Biche, the beautiful and nutritious whitefish abound.

The foregoing will apply with equal force to Manitoba and the other Provinces.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The water supply is ample and wholesome from a sanitary point of view. The air is clear, pure, and aseptic, containing a large proportion of ozone—the natural air purifier. As to the soil in reference to its influence on health, it is only necessary to say that it does not breed the miasma of malaria, which is the cause of ague in its many forms; nor, owing to the altitude and low mean temperature, can malaria ever exist.

The climate is not only invigorating to adults, whether in full health or otherwise, but seems to have a special influence in developing strong and healthy children. No better climate for children than that of Northern Alberta is to be found in America.

Sufferers from consumption, asthma, chest and throat affections, rheumatism, ague, and many other diseases are always greatly benefited and frequently cured by a residence here.

TOWNS IN CENTRAL ALBERTA.

The most important place in Central Alberta is Edmonton,



Scene on Farm Near Edmonton, Alberta



NORTH AMERICA.

STATUTE MILES.
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

KILOMETERS.
0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400

The Stovel Co., Winnipeg.

Longitude 95° West from Greenwich

with a population of about 10,000. Its situation on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River is an advantageous one. Across the river, on the southern bank, is the town of Strathcona, with a population of 2,500. From both these points settlers find it an easy matter to "make" the outlying settlements.

Another important town is Fort Saskatchewan, twenty-five miles to the east. An excellent district is that lying along the Vermillion River, as are also the Beaver Lake and Birch Lake districts, to the south of it.

Along the Calgary & Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific are such important towns as Didsbury, Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Ponoka, Wetaskiwin, and Ledue.

RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL ALBERTA.

The Calgary & Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs in a line almost due north from Calgary to Edmonton. Branches are under construction from Lacombe and Wetaskiwin, in order to reach the splendid farming lands lying to the east of these towns. Already considerable settlement has gone on in anticipation of the early extension of these branches, which will connect with lines from the east. The Canadian Northern has reached Edmonton on its way north and west, and runs through the fertile belts of the Battleford district, and up through the Beaver Lake, Vermillion River, and Fort Saskatchewan districts. Other lines, such as the Grand Trunk Pacific, will open up many new and valuable agricultural districts, besides giving railroad facilities to the large settlements that have already been made several miles from the existing railway. In fact, all through the country lying east and west of the Calgary & Edmonton line, a period of development is now under way that will equal anything that has taken place in any of the former history of the settlement of Western North America.

RIVERS.

Rivers intersect the entire country, and large lakes of excellent water are plentiful. Some of the more important are the Saskatchewan, Vermillion, Battle, and Red Deer, with innumerable tributaries. Sufficiency of moisture, so necessary to farming, is quite assured. There is also ample rainfall in the season when it is most required.

MIXED FARMING, RANCHING, AND DAIRYING.

These are carried on all through Northern Alberta with great success. Wonderful yields per acre of wheat, oats, and barley are reported. Northern Alberta is well suited for ranching, the grass being of luxuriant growth and very nutritious; shelter is easily obtained. In most cases it is necessary to house stock during a portion of the winter season.

Dairying offers a means of paying all the expenses of living and operating the farm. The raising of poultry offers an easy source of profit.

AN AGRICULTURAL EDITOR'S OPINION.

After making a tour of inspection, the editor of the Wisconsin Agriculturist said in that paper:

"Within the borders of Northern Alberta is a practically illimitable area of fertile land, well timbered and well watered. The surface of the country is gently undulating, and through the centre of the District the Saskatchewan River flows, from one to two hundred feet below the level. Wood and prairie alternate irregularly. In some parts there are plains free from timber, and in others great areas of woods composed of large trees. The soil consists of a layer

of from one to three feet of black vegetable mould, with little or no mixture of sand or gravel. It is peculiar to this section of the country that the black mould is as deep on the knolls and ridges as it is in the hollows. With a soil of such depth and fertility, it is not wonderful that in ordinarily good seasons a large yield of oats to the acre has not been uncommon, sixty to seventy-five bushels, averaging forty pounds to the bushel, being an ordinary yield; that barley will yield sixty bushels and wheat over forty, while potatoes of from two to three pounds' weight are not a rarity. Of course, these yields have not been attained every year, nor in any year by every farmer, but they have been attained, and prove that the capacity is in the soil if the tillage is given to bring it out.

"There is a varied and nutritive pasture during a long season in summer; there is an abundant supply of hay procurable for winter feeding, and an abundant and universally distributed water supply. The climate is clear, equable, and healthful, which makes this a pleasant country to live in. There are very few summer or winter storms, and no severe ones. Blizzards and wind storms are unknown. As a consequence a fine class of cattle can be raised very cheaply and with small danger of loss."

LETTERS FROM SETTLERS.

As nothing so convincing can be published concerning the advantages of a country as the written testimony of actual settlers, a number of letters received from settlers throughout Western Canada have been published in pamphlet form. This pamphlet will be forwarded on request by any of the agents whose names appear elsewhere. These men, for the most part, possessed little or no means to start with, but they came, saw, and conquered, and are now, as their evidence shows, prospering.

The Calgary District is watered by many beautiful timber-fringed rivers, all clear, swift-running streams, fresh from the snow-capped Rockies, which form an enchanting background to the scenery of the district. The foothills and prairie surrounding the city are covered with a profuse growth of the rich and nutritive grasses on which cattle feed and fatten the year round and which have made Alberta beef famous. Most of the land in the district within a radius of fifty miles of the city is capable of producing all grains, roots, and vegetables in great quantity and of first-class quality.

The facilities in the neighbourhood of Calgary for mixed farming are such as to assure to the industrious man not only a good living for himself and family, but the certainty of saving and adding to his possessions until he becomes comparatively wealthy.

Who Will Succeed in Western Canada

For those with some capital at their disposal Western Canada affords unlimited openings. They can engage in agricultural pursuits, taking up free grant lands, buying railway lands, or purchasing the improved farms to be found in advantageous positions; or in mining; or in the manufacturing industries. For those possessed of a settled income, living will be found exceedingly cheap, with the benefits of a fine, healthy climate, magnificent scenery, abundant opportunities for sport, and facilities for education and placing children in life not to be excelled anywhere.

HOW TO GET EXPERIENCE.

Strong and healthy young men from eighteen to twenty-one years of age, who are prepared to accept for a time the hard work and surroundings more or less inseparable from

a farm labourer's life, have no difficulty in getting employment in the spring; and the agents of the Government in Canada will assist them as far as possible in doing so, without charge, although, of course, without accepting any direct responsibility. Being without experience, they will not get high wages at the outset, but they will be able to command increased remuneration in proportion to the value of their work. There is no necessity to pay premiums.

Young men, single, who come in March, April, or May, with less than \$25, looking for positions as farm labourers, will find a list of applications from farmers in all parts of the country who want hired help at the Dominion Immigration Office, Winnipeg. It is much wiser for the newcomer to stay for the winter with a farmer, in a comfortable home, though the wages be only a few dollars a month, rather than to go to the city or town expecting to get a job. There are opportunities, however, on the approach of winter, to join camp outfits that go to the bush in various parts to cut firewood or get out ties and sawlogs. Experienced axemen make good wages at this work, and return in the spring to labour on farms. Any careful young man can, from the beginning, earn and save enough each year to make payment on say 160 acres of land, as payments are spread over ten years.

Besides the help required in the harvest fields there is a demand each season for strong, able-bodied men, accustomed to hard work, on railroad construction.

The wages for female help in farmers' homes would vary from \$6 to \$10 a month. The experience of many farmers' wives has been that their servant girl is most likely, before many years pass, to get married to a neighbouring farmer and become mistress of her own home.

MARRIED MEN WITHOUT CHILDREN.

It is generally easy to find a situation for a married man without children, when husband and wife are both willing to engage in work; the husband as farm labourer, the wife to assist in the housework, or, in many instances, they may find work with a bachelor, when the wife takes full charge of the housekeeping.

It is not so easy to find a situation for a married man with two or more children, as at present few farmers have a second house on the farm to accommodate such a family, and the farmhouse is not large enough to accommodate two families.

YOUNG MEN WITH \$250 OR LESS.

It is better to work for wages a year until one learns the value of things as well as the methods of farming. In all probability, before the end of the first year, there would be an opportunity to purchase a quarter-section of land, by making a small cash payment, and, by purchasing a few head of cattle, be prepared in two or three years to start for oneself.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH \$500.

A newcomer with \$500 could homestead 160 acres at once, and put up a house thereon, as well as make the other necessary homestead improvements, and then go out to the older settled districts during the other six months of the year, which would tide him over a second six months of homestead. In three years his homestead of 160 acres would be his own.

THE MAN WITH \$1,000.

Any single man, or married man with or without family, can make a fair start with \$1,000 capital. He can either homestead or purchase land, making payment on the installment plan to cover a period of ten years. A small house would be required, also some outbuildings for horses, cattle, swine, and poultry. A wagon, plough, and harrows would be purchased. A couple of months might well be devoted to working out in harvest and threshing, earning some money to help him over the winter. Anyone who has from \$500 to \$1,000 cash would do well to rent the first year. Many of the farms to rent have a house and stable thereon, and

the owner is often willing to supply seed and sometimes implements, taking a share of the crop in return; or, the newcomer can purchase everything necessary, putting in a crop of 100 to 150 acres, and after seeding have two or three weeks to look about in selecting a permanent home.

CAPITAL MEANS OPPORTUNITY.

The settler who comes with considerable money, or money with a carload of stock and household effects, is one, two, or five years ahead of the man who comes with but little means, for he is at once able to place himself in a good settlement, buy what he wants cheap for cash, and push vigorously.

It is never wise to invest all the capital a settler brings with him the first year. Better place some money in a bank as a nest egg for use in emergency, or if a specially good offer presents itself during the year he can purchase either land or stock.

AS TO BUYING LAND.

First: Never purchase without a personal inspection.

Second: The nearer you are to a railway station as a market, the more valuable the land is, and the more its value will increase in the future.

All other things being equal, land not more than five miles from a station would be valued, say, at \$10 per acre; land at from five to ten miles would be valued at \$7.50, and from ten to fifteen miles somewhat less. Prices are increasing as the demand increases.

If an intending settler has any friend or acquaintance he should by all means write to such an one, stating how he is situated and what he would like to do, either in the way of securing a situation, renting a farm, or purchasing one.



Old and New Buildings
on Homestead

If the intending settler knows no one, he should purchase a ticket to Winnipeg only, and on arrival there call upon the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg; when every assistance possible will be given to locate him.

THE TIME TO EMIGRATE.

Generally speaking, the best time to emigrate, for all classes, is the early spring. The agricultural labourer will then find his services in demand in the busy period that always comes during seed time; and the farmer who intends to take up land for himself will arrive at the beginning of the season's operations. The farmer may, by getting in a crop of oats or potatoes during the month of May or the first week in June, contribute greatly to the support of himself and family during the first year. Or again, if the agricultural labourer arrives in summer, about harvest time, he will find great demand and high wages for his services during the harvest months, and he will have no difficulty in getting on well from this point. The farmer, too, who desires to take up land, if he comes in the summer time, may see the crops growing, and may thus have an opportunity to choose at leisure the most advantageous location. The summer and autumn months are the best for moving about the country in search of land—or, as it is commonly called, "land hunting"—for a suitable spot on which to settle. Having selected it, he may proceed to erect his house and make preparations for the winter; and, if he means to do this, he will find it a great advantage in the spring to have been early on the spot.

WHAT TO BRING.

Many of the household necessities which the emigrant possesses he might do well to bring, but still it is advisable to consider well the weight and bulk, and how far it is worth while. Articles of household furniture, crockery, stoves, or heavy articles of hardware should be left behind or sold, except in some circumstances, for special reasons, which the colonists will consider.

Mechanics and artisans, when they have been encouraged to come out, may of course bring their tools; but they must



Farmer's Home Near Shoal Lake

bear in mind that there is no difficulty in buying any ordinary tools in Canada at reasonable prices.

Settlers from the United States can secure their own cars at very low rates, or a car can be hired by one or more settlers, in which case it is better to take along the stock one owns. But do not buy new stock, as stock of all kinds can be had at reasonable prices, and they can be purchased on arrival. Machinery unsuited to farming in Western Canada should not be bought, but the settler should first of all bring his bedding and clothing.

WOMAN'S HELP NEEDED.

Canada is a man's country, from the fact that all new countries first attract men, because the labor required for early settlement calls for that of man rather than that of woman. In Manitoba there are 21,717, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta 57,851 more males than females. There is an increasing demand for woman's help, and especially for servant girls. The farther west you travel the greater the scarcity, and with the demand the compensation is increased.

INTRINSIC LAND VALUE IN WESTERN CANADA.

The intrinsic value of land depends on the quantity and value of the crops it is capable of producing. One man paid for his farm, and at the end of five years had over \$4,000 in the bank, besides having money out at interest; another in fifteen years had cleared \$9,200, besides paying for his farm.

As an illustration of what may be done in Western Canada, an American settler purchased 480 acres for \$2,200; he built a house and a barn on stone foundations, bought some good stock, and went to work. Three years afterward he was offered \$12,000 cash for his place just as it stood, and declined the offer, saying, "I came here to make a home for my boys, and if I had the money in hand to-day, I know of no place in the world where I could invest it better."

COST OF TOOLS AND LIVE STOCK.

The following estimate (outside figures) has been given of the amount required to start early and expeditiously:

1 team of horses.....	\$ 250 00
1 set harness.....	32 00
1 wagon.....	75 00
1 sleigh.....	25 00
1 plow.....	28 00
1 set harrows.....	20 00
1 disc harrow.....	25 00
1 seeder.....	85 00
1 roller.....	10 00
1 mower and rake.....	95 00
1 reaper and binder.....	155 00
Other implements and tools.....	50 00
Total.....	\$ 600 00



Scene Near Calgary, Alberta

land of homes—homes for the enterprising and strong-hearted people from 'the States,' that otherwise might not be able to get homes."

WHEAT LANDS ATTRACT THOUSANDS.

"Agricultural chemists who speak with authority," says a writer in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, "declare that even the black earth of Central Russia, hitherto considered the richest soil in the world, must yield the palm 'to the rich, deep, black soils of Manitoba and the Western Provinces.'" The very qualities and chemical ingredients needed for the production of the finest wheat are possessed in their highest state by these soils. The air is dry and healthful. Fuel is cheap. In Alberta and Saskatchewan the farmers have but to drive to the open coal banks along the Saskatchewan River and fill their wagons.

HIGH PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCE.

"The farmer in the Canadian Northwest," writes the editor of the Farmers' Call (Quincy, Ill.), "gets a higher price for his wheat—perhaps two cents per bushel more on the average—than the farmer in the northwest of the United States in the same longitude. Considerable numbers of cattle of the Canadian Northwest are good enough for the export trade—are as good as the cattle of Illinois or Iowa."

ised Land. Not all of those, however, who are journeying to the new agricultural Eldorado are going by train. The overland route is as popular as ever. Barring accidents, the wagon trip from Great Falls to Calgary can be made in ten days, and with a light covered wagon, drawn by a good team of horses, a tent, a bed, and a camp cooking outfit, the hardened plainsmen of Montana wants no better way of making the journey to Canada.

Those who have taken the overland route report that the season of 1904 has been particularly favourable for that mode of travel, the frequent rains having made grass everywhere, so that it was no trouble to find good camping places. It is with the view of getting good feed for his horses, that the overland traveller selects his camping place at night. Of course, there is the question of water and wood for the camp-fire to be taken into consideration, but first of all the traveller thinks of his horses, for he depends upon them to carry him along.—Great Falls (Montana) Daily Leader.

PHENOMENAL DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA.

A new nation is being born under our very face and eyes. Things are shaping faster in Canada than most of us here in the United States realize; indeed faster than Canada herself realizes. The Northwest of Canada is rapidly filling up with a new life from Eastern Canada and from our

GRAIN HARVEST IN SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

	WHEAT			WINTER WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY		
	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average
1898....	807,580	5,542,478	18.01	.....	.....	.....	105,077	3,040,307	28.93	17,092	449,512	26.29
1899....	867,523	6,915,623	19.02	.....	.....	.....	134,938	4,686,030	34.81	14,276	357,421	23.62
1900....	412,864	4,028,294	9.75	.....	.....	.....	175,439	4,226,152	24.08	17,044	353,216	20.72
1901....	504,697	12,808,447	25.37	.....	.....	.....	226,563	9,716,132	42.88	24,702	795,100	32.18
1902....	625,758	13,956,850	22.30	.....	.....	.....	310,367	10,661,235	34.35	36,445	870,417	23.88
1903....	837,234	16,029,149	16.60	3,440	82,420	23.90	440,662	14,179,705	32.20	69,667	1,741,209	24.90
1904....	1,049,799	20,340,000	19.30	8,296	152,125	18.03	656,229	21,473,500	34.20	112,090	3,035,000	18.10
1905....	1,205,437	27,724,791	22.10	32,174	639,109	21.41	692,737	28,727,235	41.47	97,476	2,667,310	27.30

MORE EVEN SOIL THAN IN IOWA.

The wheat belts, although colder than the ranching country, are ideal districts for wheat growing. The cool nights during the ripening period favours the production of firm grains, thus making the wheat grade high in the market. Wherever wheat is grown, oats and barley grow, producing large yields. The pastures are good. Aside from the wild grasses, brome grass and western rye grass furnish good hay crops and are grown not only where mixed farming is in vogue, but in the wheat districts as well. The soil, like our own in Iowa, varies in different sections of the country; still it is more uniform. We met a number of Iowa farmers during our trip, who are among the new settlers. They were contented and prosperous.—Farmers' Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa.

AN UNPREJUDICED OPINION.

The recent rush of Americans to Canada is quite natural. They have discovered that you have a good thing of it over here, plenty of fine, fertile land at cheap prices, and free grants to settlers, and they wanted to be in on the ground floor, like everybody else, and here they are. We have had some Canadian settlers in the past, and now you are getting even and getting back.—Frank C. Sargent, United States Commissioner of Immigration, Washington, D. C.

WAGON-TRAIN IMMIGRATION.

The exodus to Canada from the Western States continues. On every train there are delegations leaving for the Prom-

own Northwest. Farmers in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the Dakotas are selling their valuable farms and are moving with their families and farming implements and live stock, up into this great harvest field, and are receiving a most generous welcome.—Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, Pa.

"CANADA IS FORGING AHEAD."

Canada is forging ahead more rapidly than any other nation. The Dominion has outstripped the rest of the world in the rate of export trade increase during the last ten years. The estimated value of the cereal production of the Canadian Northwest for 1903 is about \$55,000,000, taking no account of other items, such as general agriculture, dairying, and ranching. But the sum is a handsome one, and its importance is emphasized by the additional fact that it will be distributed within an area the total population of which is less than 500,000.

Yet this figure is not quite fairly representative of the cereal crop of the district. Wheat is a cash crop, and will bring in this year nearly \$45,000,000. But there remain some 40,000,000 bushels of oats and 11,000,000 bushels of barley. These, at present prices, represent a value of about \$12,000,000. But only 10 per cent of this is sold. The rest is used at home by the farmers as feed for their stock. By that process it is converted into a value which cannot well be estimated, but which is far beyond its market value as a cereal.—New York Sun, December, 1902.



Farmer's Residence
Swan River, Manitoba

ACTIVITY IN WESTERN CANADA.

A correspondent of a Toronto (Ont.) paper says: "Where formerly existed struggling settlements, isolated from the world by an ocean of untilled prairie, are now prosperous communities, with banks, real estate offices, lawyers, insurance brokers, and all those other commercial luxuries. Where formerly only one small elevator did duty for a shipping point, there are now often five, six, or even more. It is farmers, strong, raw-boned farmers from Kansas, keen-eyed farmers from Iowa, quiet but observant farmers from Ontario, earnest though inexperienced farmers from the motherland—it is these men in their thousands whose daily toil and aggressive energy are moving the centre of Canada westward.

"The American propaganda has been on about the following lines: John Jones of Minnesota owns 100 acres of land from which he can raise a fair average crop of say sixteen to twenty bushels of wheat of mixed grades. His land is readily saleable at \$40 an acre. It is pointed out to him that with the proceeds of such a sale he can buy in this country 400 acres of better land, equally close to railway, school, and church, and capable of yielding twenty to thirty bushels of better wheat to the acre. John Jones comes up to see, and seeing, buys. It is claimed that with favourable conditions and careful farming a man may make the cost of his new land out of one season's crop, setting an acre of crop against the acre of land upon which it is grown."

"WE WANT THAT WHEAT."

Since it became generally known that the Canadian Northwest wheat crop this year (1904) was a decided success, in the face of all prophecies to the contrary earlier in the season, the millers of Minnesota had a conference, and at it one of their members delivered himself as follows:

"I tell you, sir, we want that wheat. Up there there is the finest wheat area in the world. There's no question about that. It isn't the claim merely of a railway boomer any more. It's true. As a wheat-growing country, Canada's got us beat to a standstill. It's three times the area of the Louisiana Purchase, and every acre of it is the finest wheat land in the world. We want that wheat. If we had the 60,000,000 bushels of wheat that Canada has raised this year, at the price it's selling up there, think how our mills would hum. I tell you, if our mills are to live, we must have that wheat. That line—he pointed to the Canadian boundary line on a map—that line is a wall 500 miles long and five

feet high, and is made of silver quarters, each quarter the American tariff on a bushel of Canadian wheat. That wall is a greater misfortune to us than Joseph Chamberlain's

import tax on flour ever threatened to be. That wall stands between Minneapolis and the greatest boom any city in America has ever known. It stands between Minneapolis and a million population; it stands between us and such a prosperity as we never dreamed of."

There can be nothing stronger than this to convince the United States farmer, no matter in what State he lives, that he can better his condition immeasurably by taking up land in the Canadian Northwest. There are there 200,000,000 acres—a large part of it free homesteads, a large part also pre-emption land at \$10 per acre, and the very choicest of it in the very best locations at less than \$10 an acre, which grows the wheat the American miller says he must have. These millers truthfully say: "There is the finest wheat area in the world." Even in this unfavorable year, the crop runs twenty bushels to

the acre, and most of it No. 1 hard. The Canadian prairies are the best farming land in the known world to-day, and all who know the conditions there fully acknowledge it, the American millers included.

THE UNITED STATES BUYING CANADIAN WHEAT.

The Prophecy Becoming True Before Its Time.

During the past fall several hundred thousand bushels of wheat from Western Canada were taken to the United States, either to be ground by the mills in bond, or purchased outright, paying 25 per cent duty. Northern States farmers ask for the privilege of importing it as seed. It has been learned that Canadian wheat is a much superior article, and the fact is becoming apparent to Americans that it will only be a short time before the United States will cease to be a wheat-exporting country. The thinking farmer in the United States now realizes that he must become one of those who will produce this wheat. Canada has the land and the climate to produce thirty or forty fold the 60,000,000 crop of 1904.



Wild Hay Land in Northern Alberta

Some farmers in Western Canada made as much as \$25 an acre out of their crop of wheat in 1904. Why then should not the value of these lands rise until the disparity between these prices and those in the United States disappears?

PROF. SHAW'S OPINION.

Professor Shaw, one of the highest authorities in the United States, and, by the way, a Canadian by birth and education, after making a tour of this country in September with the agricultural editors of the United States, expressed himself as follows: "The contemplation of this great country is bewildering, whether moved from the standpoint of size or resources. In size it is an empire. Our party has been travelling over it as fast as the engine could carry us for the past days, and we have only seen a very limited portion of its entire area. Its resources are almost fabulous in the aggregate, whether viewed from the standpoint of minerals, timber, or agricultural production. But beyond all question, the agriculture of this country will be its greatest industry through all the centuries."

FIRST FOOT OF SOIL IS WEALTH.

The first foot of soil in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is its greatest natural heritage. It is worth more than all the mines in the mountains from Alaska to Mexico and more than all the forests from the United States boundary to the Arctic sea, vast as these are.

ALSO SUBSOIL.

The next in value to this heritage is the three feet of soil which lies underneath the first. The subsoil is only secondary in value to the soil, for without a good subsoil the value of a good surface is neutralized in proportion as the subsoil is inferior. The worth of a soil and subsoil cannot be measured in acres. The measure of its value is the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which it contains, in other words, its producing powers. Viewed from this standpoint, these lands are a heritage of untold value. One acre of average soil in the Northwest is worth more than twenty acres of average soil along the Atlantic sea-board. The man who tills the former can grow twenty successive crops without much diminution in the yields, whereas the person who tills the latter must pay the vendor of fertilizers half as much for materials to fertilize an acre as would buy the same in the Canadian Northwest in order to grow a single crop.

NO APOLOGIES FOR CLIMATE.

Next in value to the soil is the heritage of climate. No citizen of Northwestern Canada should be anxious to apologize for the climate of his country. Good as the soil is, it would never have brought supremacy in grain production in this country had it not been for the climate. The blessing of the climate is threefold. It consists in the purity of the air, in the temperature of the same, and in the happy equilibrium in the precipitation. Every one knows the value of the pure air in this country, viewed from the standpoint of health. But does every one know as to the inestimable character of the blessing which pure air proves to the agriculture of the country. It prevents the rapid decay and transformation of the vegetable matter in the soil, and also the too rapid transformation of inert fertility thus virtually preventing waste in the land of nature. In this fact is found out explanation in the extraordinary fertility of the soil. The cool temperature of the summer nights is responsible for the large relative yields of grain. Raise

the temperature of the summer days and nights, and the yields of grain will be proportionately reduced. The relative cool temperature is one of the agricultural glories of this land. The relatively light precipitation is also a great boon to the Northwestern farmer. It grows his crops and does not destroy them when grown. Nearly every portion of these three provinces has a rainfall of 15 to 20 inches; enough to grow good crops of grain on farms that are properly tilled, and not enough to waste the fertility of the soil through cracking. In this another reason is found for the wonderful producing power of these lands.

DEVELOPMENT OF PAST TWO YEARS.

The development of this country during the two years that have passed since I visited the same is simply amazing. Everywhere what was then unbroken prairie is now being dotted with happy homes. Villages have sprung up along the newer lines of railway as it were in a night, and the rapidity with which railroads are being extended is simply astounding. But great as has been the development in the past, it is my conviction that it is comparatively insignificant compared with development the coming season. A great army of settlers will invade the country this coming year. They will be attracted with the report of the one hundred million bushel wheat crop and the \$10.00 per acre virgin lands.

The agricultural future of this country is in itself a great problem. To the student of agriculture it is one of profound interest. The production of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat seems large, and so it is, but what will the production be when all the available land comes to be tilled?"

SIR GILBERT PARKER'S OPINION.

After making a tour of the Canadian West in September, 1905, Sir Gilbert has this to say of it: "It is a land of unlimited resources. No man can safely prophesy what it yet may be. Areas condemned fifteen years ago and recently condemned by Professor Mavor are growing, and will grow vast quantities of fall wheat. Two years ago the southern part of Alberta produced only 85,000 bushels of wheat—this year it is growing 2,000,000 bushels. The bad lands are being turned into good lands. I saw one threshing at Red Deer where the wheat yield was 55 bushels to the acre. The average for Alberta is from 10 to 55. The cost of production is covered by 20 bushels to the acre, and the rest is clear profit for the farmer. Imagine what it means to him."

WHEAT NOTE.

Professor Saunders says one-fourth of the wheat-growing land of the West will meet Great Britain's annual importations three times over.

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE TWO NEW PROVINCES—ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

In 1886 there were	76 schools in operation.
" 1904 " " "	880 " " "
" 1887 " " "	74,152 tons of coal mined and
" 1904 " " "	417,460.

The coal-bearing area covers 65,000 acres; coal usually sells at about \$2.25 at the mouth of the pit. The additional cost to the farmer is the haulage. The varieties are lignites in the southern part of the country; semi-bituminous at Lethbridge; pure bituminous in the Pincher Creek section; and pure anthracite, Canmore, etc. Iron has been found in the MacLeod district, gold on the bank of the North Saskatchewan River, coal oil to the north of Edmonton, and natural gas at Medicine Hat, in Alberta. It is conceded

Northern Ontario

("New Ontario.")

Overlooked up to a few years ago, "New Ontario"—that portion of the Province of Ontario lying west of the Upper Ottawa River and its tributary lakes, north of Lakes Huron and Superior, and extending to the eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba on the west and James Bay and the Albany River on the north—has proved one of the richest portions of the Dominion. There have been discovered large areas of land requiring only to be cleared of timber (at once valuable as it is cut) to be equal to the wheat lands of Southern Ontario. In the eastern part of the territory north of the "height of land," soon to be served by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, there is an immense area of excellent agricultural land, with an equable and temperate climate and an abundance of wood and water, which render the inducements it presents to those in search of homesteads as good as those offered anywhere else on the continent.

AGRICULTURAL LAND IN NEW ONTARIO.

The great clay belt running from the Quebec boundary west through Nipissing and Algoma districts and into the district of Thunder Bay, comprises an area of at least 24,500 square miles, or 15,680,000 acres, nearly all of which is well adapted for cultivation. The valley of the Rainy River, with the country surrounding the Lake of the Woods, contains some areas of farming land which are unsurpassed in fertility of soil and general advantages. The Canadian Northern Railway crosses the Rainy River on its way to Manitoba and forms another outlet for produce to the markets east and west.

Those desirous of more detailed information on the subject of "New Ontario," or of any particular section of it, should write to the Crown Land Colonization Department, Toronto, Ontario, where all information concerning the subject can be obtained.

There are a number of surveyed townships open to settlement near the Sault Ste. Marie; and there are several settlements where persons with a little money can obtain an already cleared section or even a well-cultivated farm. Algoma is served by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and by the branch which runs from Sudbury to St. Paul, Minn., and through Dakota into the Canadian Northwest, as also by the lake steamers.

Lake St. John District

Province of Quebec.

The Lake St. John Repatriation and Colonization Society has been successful in drawing a large amount of attention to a hitherto much neglected part of the Province of Quebec. The district embraces some 19,000,000 acres of land, for the most part valuable to the farmer in one branch or another of his business.

RIVERS OF THE DISTRICT.

Lake St. John, from which the district takes its name, is one of the most beautiful of the lesser lakes of Canada and receives the drainage of a great valley, rich in agricultural resources; also forming the center of a network of water communication that affords great natural advantages to the commerce of that region. The fertility of the district is established beyond dispute. Experience has proved that the climate of Lake St. John is as mild as that of Montreal, and that the fall of snow is less than at Quebec. Wheat and other grains ripen there and produce abundantly. The district is a splendid one for the raising of cattle. The forage is so rich that the Lake St. John sheep is already renowned for the excellent quality of its meat.

The Lake St. John Railway and the extension at Chicoutimi have connected the district with the great commercial centers. The settler has therefore easy access to his land and can look to the future with every confidence, as the railway and river steamers bring him into touch with the great markets and enable him to dispose of the products of his fields and woods to the best possible advantage.

Letters of inquiry should be directed to M. Rene Dupont, Quebec, P. Q.

Plenty of rain every summer to ensure well-matured crops.

Potatoes generally yield 200 bushels to the acre; oats, 35; barley, 30.

Commercial men and mechanics are only in demand as the country increases in population.

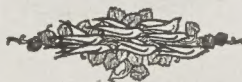
There will be plenty of wood for many years, though but few farms are more than 250 miles from a coal mine. There are 65,000 acres of coal beds.

The country is now an ideal one for the farmer. Capital here as everywhere can always be used to advantage; but scores of the present wealthy farmers landed in the country with but two willing hands. Others can do the same, but the desired end can be secured much easier with a little capital.

Farms taken up as homesteads under cultivation grow in value at the rate of \$1 or more per acre every year.

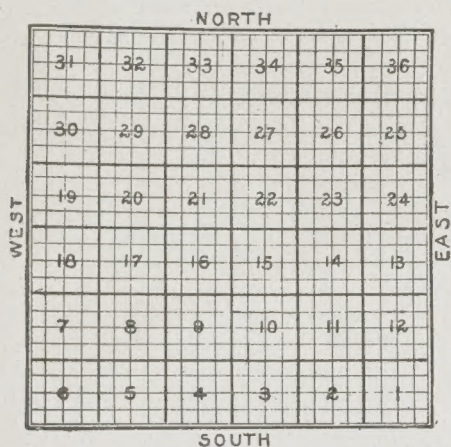
There are buyers at nearly every railway station for everything the farmer raises, paying cash. He can, if necessary, buy his implements and teams on time, and get cash for everything he has to sell.

The western part has the best ranching country in the world, cattle thriving outdoors all winter. Large tracts can be leased from the Government for the purpose.



Western Canada Land Regulations

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP.



Each square contains 640 acres; each quarter section contains 160 acres.

A section contains 640 acres and forms one mile square.

Government Lands open for homestead (that is for free settlement).—Section Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.

Railway Lands for sale (subsidies for construction).—Section Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.

School Sections.—Section Nos. 11 and 29 are reserved by Government for school purposes.

Hudson's Bay Company's Land for sale.—Sections Nos. 8 and 26.

Any even-numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely:

(1) By at least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent, or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent, the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the immigration office in Winnipeg or at any Dominion lands office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal, and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion lands agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

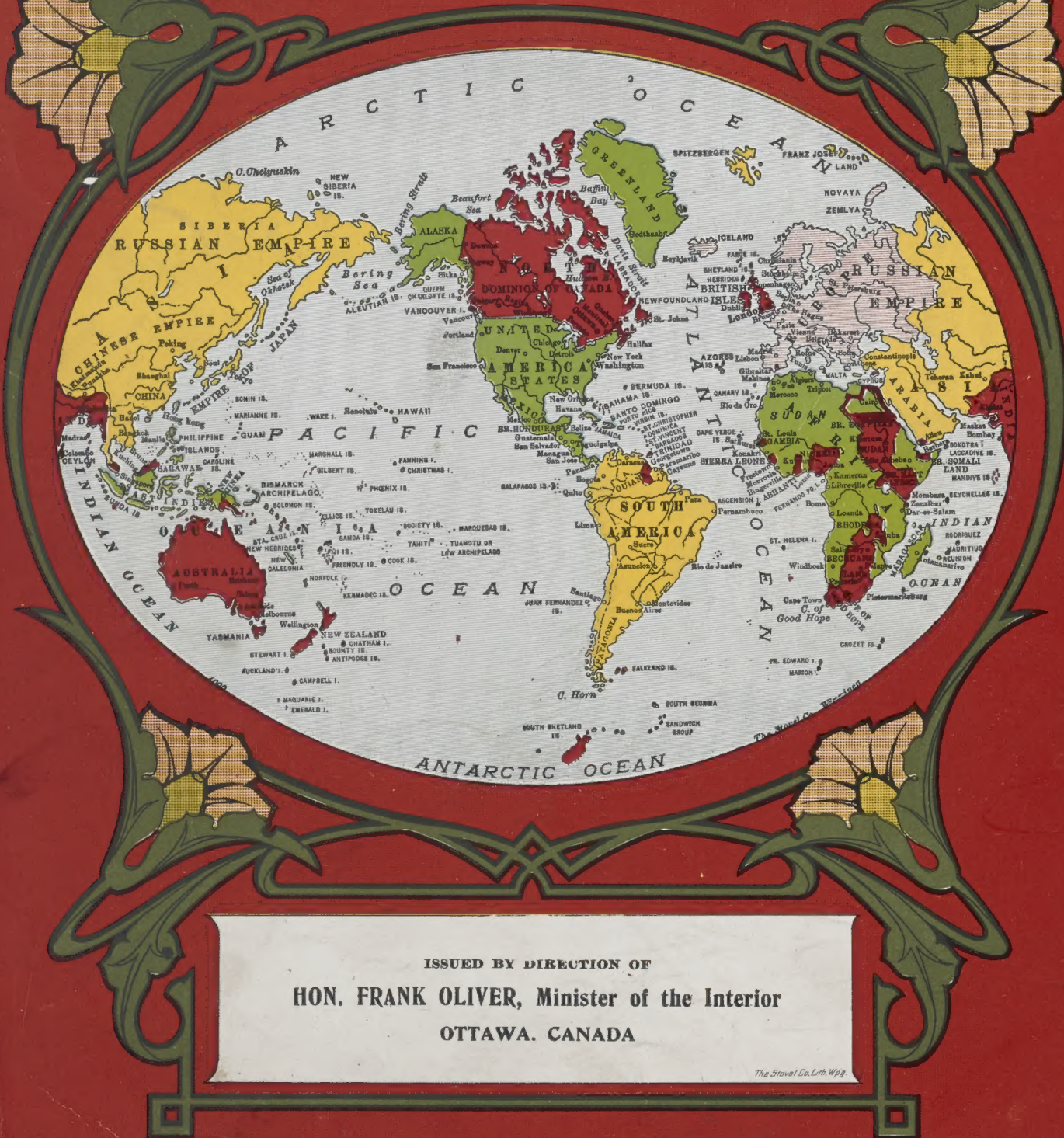
W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—In addition to free grant lands, to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.



WESTERN 160 ACRES FARM LANDS CANADA



ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF
HON. FRANK OLIVER, Minister of the Interior
OTTAWA, CANADA